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Army Bombing Tests Far From Conclusive

Further Analysis Shows One-Sided Air Claims

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been voiced over the fact that, whereas the Ostfriesland was quickly sunk by the mining effect of bombs striking close alongside in the water, after a number of direct hits had failed to seriously injure her, the reverse proved true in the more recent Virginia and New Jersey tests. The latter ships proved an astonishing degree of immunity against "mining" hits, but were easily sunk by the direct hits of heavy bombs. The explanation of the discrepancy is quite simple, and demonstrates how easy it is to fall into the error of making extravagant claims, unless experiments are properly analyzed by duly qualified technical persons.

It will be recalled that after receiving two direct hits and several mining hits with 600-pound bombs the New Jersey was attacked with 2,000-pound bombs. With these no direct hits were scored, but one landed close beside her, causing her to list slightly. Remembering that a similar mining hit with a 2,000-pound bomb had finished off the Ostfriesland, it was assumed that the New Jersey was sinking, she was left to her fate, and the next two attacks were directed at the Virginia. But four hours later the New Jersey's list had not increased. It was evident that only one or two small compartments had been flooded, that due to her water-tight compartmentation the local damage was not spreading, and that she was likely to remain afloat indefinitely. Hence attack against her was resumed and she was finally sunk only by a direct hit with a 1,100-pound bomb, after a second mining hit had been registered without any apparent vital damage.

It seemed strange that the New Jersey, five years older than the Ostfriesland, the latter constructed according to Von Tirpitz's pet doctrine of being made especially unsinkable, should easily withstand the mining effect of the same sized bombs which had so quickly sunk the Ostfriesland. The reason was simply that the Ostfriesland was in a deplorable condition of upkeep and already water-logged when mined by the heavy bomb and already sinking fairly rapidly.

Ostfriesland a Poor Ship

The upkeep of the Ostfriesland had been grossly neglected by the Germans after the Armistice, and by the time she reached this country could not have been reconditioned except at great expense. Doubtless all theoretically water-tight doors, hatches and air ports were actually not water-tight. Under such conditions one comparatively small leak in the outside hull would not remain localized, and hence comparativey harmless, but would gradually spread throughout most of the ship and finally sink her, unless pumping or repairs were resorted to.

During the first day's attacks on the Ostfriesland fifty-two bombs of 600 or less weight in pounds were dropped at her. Thirteen direct hits were made from low altitudes, resulting in only superficial damage. But several other bombs landed close enough to start leaks in the hull. No repairs were made and no pumping was done. After lying in this condition all night by the following morning she was down three feet by the stern and had a five degree list. Without further bombing by noon she was down five feet by the stern and one foot by the bow, and the list was greater; in other words, she was sinking at a fairly fast and increasing rate and might readily have taken an early final plunge without the infliction of any further damage.

At this stage she was attacked by seven planes, each carrying a 2,000-pound bomb. There were no direct hits, but one bomb fell close alongside. At once she began settling faster and sank about a half hour later. To deduce from this kind of an experiment that the modern battleship can be easily sunk by the mining effect of bombs exploding under water close alongside, and that the advent of the bombing plane has made the battleship obsolete, is, to say the least, absurd. Such claim has been broadcasted all over the country for many months at the instance of ill-advised air radicals, and in spite of the contrary contentions of naval officers who understood the difference between water-tightness and non-water-tightness, and the difference between modern and obsolete battleship construction, the air propanganda has generally prevailed in the public mind. In consequence a great deal of harm has been done to the security of this country. The New Jersey experiments proved beyond a reasonable doubt that, except in very rare instances, bombers must make direct hits against modern battleships to stand a reasonable chance of putting them out of action.

Direct Hits by Bombs

Whether or not direct hits by bombs will sink or put out of action a modern battleship cannot be conclusively deduced from any experiments so far conducted. The direct hits on the Ostfriesland were ineffective principally because they exploded on deck. The direct hits on the New Jersey and Virginia were effective principally because they penetrated below decks before exploding. The design of a modern battleship includes horizontal armor to withstand penetration by bombs through the decks. When the older battleships, such as the New Jersey and Virginia, were built no such need was thought of.

Now when it comes to the penetration of armor the bombers have only a shoestring case, and a poor one at that. Unless a heavy harveyized nickel steel container is used for the explosive the bomb will break upno deck. So much weight must be put into the container that the bomb can carry a relatively very small charge of explosive. For example, a 2,000-pound bomb that would have any chance of penetration probably could not contain as much as 400 pounds of explosives, perhaps not 200 pounds.

A further fundamental difficulty of great importance is the necessarily low striking velocity of bombs. Armor cannot be penetrated by any bomb of a size which can be conceivably handled by aircraft, unless reasonably high striking velocity is attained. When bombs are dropped from an altitude low enough to insure a fair percentage of hits the final velocity probably will be too low for penetration. The choice of a higher dropping point, to attain more striking velocity, will involve a substantial reduction in the percentage of hits. For example, a bomb with good stream lines dropped from an altitude of 30,000 feet would have a terminal velocity of about 1,000 feet per second; whereas the same bomb dropped from 4,000 feet would have only 500 f.s. striking velocity. The latter velocity is much too low for even reasonably good penetrative results. Hence it is clear that for the bomber to penetrate armor he must go so high that few hits will be obtained, and must carry a container so heavy that even his few hits will have little effect upon the interior of a ship. For armor penetration, bomb dropping is much inferior to the old-time method of shooting the same sized projectile through a gun, and much more expensive also.

A Rational Analysis

When we come to a rational analysis of the menace of bombing planes against battleships it is evident that the possible destruction of upper works, including turrets and other gun positions, and the injuries to personnel, resulting from the detonation of high explosive bombs on deck, is the only really serious danger. Just how serious this is nobody knows. But we do know that hostile battleships carry a similar and probably more serious menace from the muzzles of large caliber guns, and that not only the surest but also the cheapest way to defend our battleships and our country against their threat is to have a superiority of battleship strength on our side. As for the enemy bombing planes, our own fighting planes may give an ample and relatively cheap protection.

The Dangerous Pacifist

THOSE who wish to prevent preparedness so that they can attack the state from within and set up a communistic government founded upon the principles of Bolshevism, know that the more unprepared the nation is the more certain they will be to gain their ends. Having rendered the nation defenseless, they would impose their will upon it with force, using fire and the sword against those who opposed their selfish will. Wherever you see a communist head, hit it. Strike it a telling blow with the good right arm that is yours.

Jesus was above all a man of peace, the Prince of Peace. There is no doubt of that, but Jesus was also the Redeemer of the oppressed, the Protector of the weak and the defenseless. In the 24th Chapter of St. Matthew, at the 43d Verse it is written:

"But know this, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Therefore be ye also ready."

Jesus would never have used this example of the need for preparedness if he had not approved of repelling the attacks of the wicked, by force if necessary. And if it is right for the individual to defend against aggression, by force, certainly it is right for the nation to do so. What would you think of the man who stood by and saw a woman or a little child attacked by ruffians without lifting a hand in her defense? You would think he was a "skunk," and rightly so.—*Maj. J. H. M. Dudley, pastor First Congregational Church, Elizabeth, N.J.*

Aviation and the Navy Developing Aircraft

Navy Wants Strong Air Force

CAPT. LUKE McNAMEE, U.S.N., Director of Naval Intelligence, made an instructive address on Sept. 21 on aviation and the Navy, telling how the Navy realizes the necessity of having aircraft as an auxiliary and what it has been doing to develop it. The following are extracts from Capt. McNamee's remarks:

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding among the general public as to the attitude of the Navy towards aviation.

Starting off with the assumption that aircraft will put all ships out of business, as certain widely advertised individuals maintain, it is only natural that the man in the street should picture naval officers as fighting to hold on to their jobs and opposing every new development in the air.

I have been in the Navy thirty-five years and I have seen the battleship put out of business on paper many times. First, there was the ram. Small steamers with huge rams were going to surround the battleship like so many hornets and sting it to death. Then came the torpedo boat, the destroyer and the submarine that were to sink it with a torpedo costing only a few thousand dollars; then the Zeppelin, and now the airplane bomber, that are to shower destruction upon it from the sky. But the old battleship, like the old flag, is still there. Every new form of attack has developed a corresponding defense and the battleship still stands, the backbone of every country's naval defense.

Battleship Protection

Battleship protection against air attack will be of two kinds, defensive and offensive. The defensive consists in adding blisters or explosion chambers to the older ship's sides to protect the ship's vitals from bombs exploding nearby in the water. New battleships have this protection built into the hull. Additional steel decks will be added to old battleships to prevent penetration of the bombs that drop on board. In addition, the battleship will be proected by high-speed and constant change of course that will throw the bomber off his target, as will the barrage of bursting shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns. Moreover, the bomber will have to sustain the fire of dozens of machine guns before he can get within range. These may all be classed as defensive measures.

The fleet's offensive will be from fighting planes, launched by catapults from the deck of the battleship itself. These fighting planes will have as their mission to shoot down the slow, heavy bomber before he can get near enough to do any damage. The air protection of the battleship when near an enemy coast will be supplemented by additional fighting planes other than those the battleship itself can carry. These will be provided by aircraft that accompany the battleships. The fleet's aircraft provided with means for flying off and landing on the carriers and backed up by the fire of the fleet should make a most effective defense against land planes that would be fighting at sea, far removed from their bases, and certain of destruction if forced to alight. Under these conditions

(*Continued on next page.*)

ZR-1 Makes Highly Successful Flight

THE U.S. Navy dirigible ZR-1 was further tested on Sept. 22 when in fog and rain she made a successful round flight from her base at Lakehurst, N.J., to Washington, D.C., and return. Under command of Comdr. Frank R. McCrary, U.S.N., the airship left Lakehurst at 9.47 a.m. for Washington via Philadelphia, altitude 1,500 feet over air station.

Extracts from her log follow:

"Set course for Philadelphia, six engines half speed. Air speed 40 knots. Low clouds about 1,000 feet drifting in from sea.

"11 a.m. the ZR-1 over Camden, 1,000 feet altitude, engines half, speed 45 knots, clouds rising.

"11.30 a.m. the ZR-1 over Chester, altitude 1,000 feet, weather somewhat clearer, air speed 44 knots.

"At 11.40 a.m. the ZR-1 three miles from Wilmington, Del.; altitude 1,000 feet, speed 46 knots, weather improving. Over Baltimore 1 p.m.

"ZR-1 passing over Washington at 2 p.m.; low clouds, engines half speed, air speed 45 knots, radio out since 11.30 a.m. Request condition of weather, Maryand and District of Columbia. Will not visit Mt. Vernon. Request permission to proceed Lakehurst upon completion of duties assigned."

The big ship passed up Pennsylvania avenue at 1.30 p.mfl through the mist and rain, and proceeded slowly over the White House. She then headed for Arlington, where flowers were dropped on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier as the giant airship swung slowly toward Bolling Field, where an aerial circus was scheduled by Army flyers, but which was postponed because of heavy rain. After passing around the field once or twice the dirigible straightened northward toward Lakehurst and disappeared in the clouds hanging low above the Maryland, hills. The expected trip to Mt. Vernon was abandoned because the ship was late in arriving in Washington.

Navy experts were delighted with the performance of the ZR-1, Rear Adm. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, issuing the following statement:

"The successful flight of the ZR-1 from Lakehurst to Washington and return shows that she is not a fair weather ship. Weather conditions are only unfavorable to these ships when they are going in and out of the hangar, when high, gusty winds make it difficult to handle them. This difficulty, however, is met by the mooring mast, where the dirigible can be moored when the winds are unfavorable. There is now a mooring mast at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, and others will be built in other places where needed as soon as possible.

"The Secretary of the Navy has authorized sending the ZR-1 to St. Louis for the airplane races on Oct 1, 2 and 3, passing over as many intervening cities as possible going and returning, provided the trip does not interfere with further trials now in progress."

Almost all of the time during the trip south from Lakehurst the Navy Department kept in radio touch with the ZR-1, but as she neared Washington her wireless set was affected for a time by weather conditions. Communication was soon reestablished and during the remainder of the flight Adm. Moffett received regular reports by radio telephone while she flew at an average height of 1,000 feet in the air.

The ZR-1 arrived at her home field at about 7 p.m. and was safely stowed in her hangar within thirty minutes. A perfect flight, despite persistent fog banks, with the dirigible fulfilling all expectations, was the report of those aboard. The airship easily proved equal to the sixty-mile designated maximum speed test called for in the contract.

The flight took on scientific importance in experiments in taking on ballast in mid-air by use of calcium chloride, which were successfully conducted by Lt. Comdr. Maurice R. Pierce, U.S.N., who accompanied the officers in charge of the ship.

Comdr. R. D. Weyerbacher, U.S.N., ZR-1, said the ship had functioned perfectly. Capt. Anton Heinen, consulting expert, declared: "The ZR-1 behaved better than any Zeppelin I have ever seen."

Results of Lt. Comdr's Pierce's experiments were greeted eagerly by Lakehurst officials because they presaged probable immediate extension in the cruising radius of lighter-than-air craft. Ordinarily when the gasoline supply is used up the water ballast must be proportionately increased. This involves a landing operation, according to the experts. The Pierce tests of Sept. 22 revealed that moisture can be condensed from the atmosphere through calcium chloride and reduced to water in sufficient quantity to replenish ballast tanks without necessity of returning to earth.

Pilots in the lighter-than-air service at the field said the flight under the adverse meteorological conditions which existed during the flight offered an opportunity to test out the navigation qualities of the dirigible. For one thing, they pointed out the pilot would have to cope with moisture which would condense on the fabric covering the airship. This problem would necessitate a constant watchfulness and regulation of the water ballast aboard. Flying in the rain and shifting winds would also give the pilot a chance to test out problems of flying.

Aviation and the Navy Developing Aircraft

(*Continued from preceding page.*)

no successful bombing attack would be possible.

Navy Wants Bombing Aircraft

The Navy, far from opposing the development of aircraft, is anxious to develop its offensive and defensive powers to the maximum, because it is realized that the airplane is one of the most powerful auxiliaries of the fleet. The Navy is developing naval aviation to the limit of the funds that can be obtained from Congress. The public does not realize that the naval air force is regarded as just as much a part of the fleet as the submarine and destroyers. Battleships and cruisers are all being equipped with planes and catapults to launch them. The Langley, our first carrier, has solved the problem of flying on and off a ship's deck at speeds up to sixty miles per hour. The Navy has just finished the ZR-1, the largest dirigible in the world and one of the greatest successes because it is filled with helium, a non-explosive gas. In addition, the ZR-3, built by Germany for this country, is preparing for its flight across the Atlantic under the control of the Navy. Navy planes hold the speed record of the world and new devices are constantly under test to develop the utmost in aviation.

Amateur Strategists Harmful

Amateur strategists, with all the confidence born of ignorance, wish at once to scrap the Navy and the Army, too, for that matter, and leave us nothing but aviation. They are the ones that are hurting aviation, because they are antagonizing the people who are most anxious to develop aviation and give it its proper place. History shows that new forms of warfare may add to but never entirely abolish older forms.

The aviator, unassisted, can never *hold* anything. He is essentially a raider. He sails over a town and drops his bombs and sails away. He might do that every day, as the Germans did over Paris. Protective measures are found and people get accustomed to it. Sieges have endured for months, with great guns pouring in a hell of fire day and night, and yet people—men, women and children—continue to live and get along in spite of it.

Aviation is an additional means of making war—it is a powerful auxiliary, but after all, only an auxiliary.

Aircraft Must Be Protected

If its base is at sea, on aircraft carriers, there must be fleets to guard the carriers. If its base is on land, there must be armies with all the paraphernalia of war to hold these land bases. Aircraft need constant protection for their bases because they can fight only in pleasant weather and during daylight, and the enemy may want to fight all the time. We speak of defending the country with aircraft. No country ever won a war by sitting at home on the defensive. That is the Chinese Wall idea. The way to win wars is to go after the other fellow and hit him where he lives. Let us imagine ourselves at war with some power. Suppose we have no Navy, but are equipped with a huge air force. We would lose Panama, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, the Philippines and Alaska. Why? Because the enemy would sink every transport that we sent out with reinforcements for any of these places, and no defense that cannot be reinforced can exist indefinitely. It is conceivable that we might protect our own continental shores, but we could bring no military pressure to bear against the enemy to compel him to accept peace or give up our possessions.

There has been much misconception in regard to economy in using aircraft instead of battleships. In spite of an expenditure on aircraft of over $1,800,000,000 since 1917 we have not to-day one-tenth of the aircraft we would need to enter war tomorrow. This is due to the short life of aircraft, the high cost of development and the frequency of crashes and operating casualties. Two-thirds of that cost would build a Navy bigger than our present one—a Navy that would be good for twenty years. So much for the economy argument.

The press has given much notice to the sinking of an obsolete battleship, abandoned, helpless and staked out like a lame bull in a pasture. This experiment is held by some cranks to prove that battleships are useless. The same conclusion would be just as logical if an obsolete airplane were hung up in the sky and shot down by battleships to prove that aviation is valueless. Or if the Army moved its troops out of one of the forts of New York and the Atlantic Fleet would knock the abandoned fort to pieces to prove that coast defenses are useless.

We need a Navy that can stand up and take blows and hit back harder than the other fellow—a Navy with battleships *and* planes—and that is the kind of a Navy we propose to have.

Maryland National Guard Air Force Training Strong

THIRTEEN landing fields have been laid out by Maryland National Guard air units in Maryland to date, and it is believed that four more towns will be surveyed by the National Guard airmen with a view to increasing this number. This work is being done under the direction of Maj. Paul V. Burwell, who is of the opinion that had these fields been in operation and known to pilots who have been compelled to make forced landings, in many instances which completely wrecked their dlanes, at least $100,000 in plane crashes could have betn saved.

The Regular Army has established a landing field near Cumberland, which is on the line from Washington to Dayton. It has been the policy of the Maryland air force ot assign two officers each week-end to fly to designated towns with a view to establishing a field at these selected points.

7th Infantry, U.S.A., Makes Fine Shooting Record

CO B, 7th Infantry, U.S.A., commanded by Lt. A. P. Kitson, returned from Anchorage, Alaska, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in June, 1923, and joined the ranks of the 100 per cent. qualification rifle companies on the rifle range in July.

Before firing the company had 7 experts, 6 sharpshooters, 13 marksmen and 3 unqualified; total 29.

After firing, 1923, the company had 19 experts, 7 sharpshooters and 3 marksmen; total 29.

Credit for the splendid record made by Co. B is due every member of the command for the determined, conscientious and painstaking way they followed instructions laid down in Rifle Marksmanship, thereby making the high qualification.

Welcome 34th Infantry Back to Fort Eustis

THE 34th Infantry returned to its permanent station at Fort Eustis, Va., on Sept. 18 after a long stay at Camp Meade, Md., where it was on duty during the summer training camps. The return journey to Fort Eustis was made by boat. The regiment was given a cordial welcome by the Coast Artillery organizations at the post.

The daily bulletin contained the following notice: "The 34th Infantry, commanded by Col. H. S. Wagner, has arrived at Yorktown after an absence of over five months. This regiment was on temporary duty at Camp Meade, Md., and its absence has been keenly felt. A most cordial welcome is extended to all members of this crack Infantry regiment, and we may assure them that it is a great pleasure to have them with us again."

The mounted units of the 34th Infantry made the return trip by marching overland and were expected to reach Fort Eustis in about ten days after the arrival of the remainder of the regiment.

Government Moves in Cronkite Case

THE United States Government on Sept. 14 requested the Supreme Court to reverse the decision of the First Circuit Court of Appeals directing the release of Roland R. Pothier, who has been held in connection with the death of Maj. Alexander P. Cronkhite, U.S.A., at Camp Lewis, Wash., in 1918.

In its petition the Government pointed out that Pothier and Robert Rosenbluth had been indicted for the murder of Maj. Cronkhite by the Federal District Court for Western Washington and that Pothier was said to have confessed he had fired the shot which killed Maj. Cronkhite. Pothier contended that the Federal Government had no jurisdiction and his contention was overruled by the United States District Court for Rhode Island, but subsequently this decision was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The latter decision prevented removal of Pothier to Washington for trial.

The decision of the Circuit Court, the Government declared in its petition of Sept. 14, was based solely on the ground that the alleged crime was not committed on territory over which the Government had exclusive jurisdiction. The petition said that, on the contrary, the reservation where Maj. Cronkhite lost his life "had been expressly ceded by the state of Washington to the United States," and that at the time of the murder "the United States was exercising, with the consent of the legislature of the state, exclusive *de facto* jurisdiction over the territory."

Pointing out that the state of Washington had abstained "from exercising jurisdiction to apprehend and punish any one implicated in the alleged crime," the Government declared it was "of great public importance that men indicted for murder should not escape trial altogether because neither the state court nor the federal court will exercise jurisdiction."

"One Army" Celebrates Safety First Parade

THE Union Pacific Railway celebrated their annual "Safety First" Day in Omaha, Sept. 14, in which the Regular Army, National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps and High School Cadets were represented in a mammoth parade. There was the 17th Infantry, U.S.A., and band of Fort Crook and Fort Omaha, one battalion 168th Infantry and band, Iowa N.G., from Council Bluffs, Iowa; Co. K, 134th Infantry, Nebraska N.G. (Union Pacific's Own, full strength); O.R.C. (Union Pacific's Own); R.O.T.C. and band from Council Bluffs, Iowa; R. O. T. C. and band from Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., and Omaha High School Cadets and band.

The troops were reviewed by Maj. Gen. G. B. Duncan, U.S.A., President Carl Gray and officials of the Union Pacific. The event was considered the most elaborate and successful of any event of its kind, and as will be noted, various branches of the Army, in accordance with the National Defense act, were represented.

Distinctive Shoulder. Insignia Disapproved

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, U.S.A., has disapproved the adoption of a distinctive shoulder insignia for the various War Department arms and branches.

It has been urged in Army circles that the authorization of a distinctive mark for each branch of the Service would increase the morale and esprit de corps. At the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., the Infantry personnel have been wearing a blue shoulder insignia on which appeared the traditional Infantry bayonet, pointing upward, with the words "Follow Me."

Officers and men at the fort took particular pride in wearing this insignia, and although it is recognized that such a mark may increase the morale of an organization, the War Department believes that if one branch of the Service was authorized to wear the shoulder patch others might also desire a distinctive mark for their particular arm.

THE Infantry Board has completed a test of a new design of machine gun water box and have recommended that some boxes be manufactured embodying the improvements. A further field test will be made by the board.

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U.S. Marines on March Draw Large Crowds

THE annual maneuvers of the U.S. Marines in their expeditionary hike through Virginia from Quantico, drew an immense throng at and around Fort Defiance, near which is Camp Coolidge. Fully 5,000 automobiles packed the roads, and hundreds came on foot.

The air force of the Marine Corps worked out a problem involving the destruction of a hostile city selecting Staunton, Va., as the town to be destroyed. Early in the afternoon fast flying fighting planes scouted the vicinity of Staunton driving off "enemy" aviation forces and clearing the way for the bombers. They were immediately followed by squadrons of de Haviland bombing planes, Martin and DT type. The de Haviland carried machine guns also and demolition bombs of moderate weight. The de Haviland plane also laid down a dense smoke screen for the heavier planes. The Marines had a hard time on their hike owing to the muddy conditions they encountered.

105th Cav., Wisconsin N.G., Has Many Activities

THE 105th Cavalry (Wisconsin) found the last part of August and early September unusually crowded with activities in addition to its normal drills.

On Aug. 25 the veterans of the Light Horse Squadron (which is the foundation of the present regiment) held a reunion at the Milwaukee armory and were entertained by the present troopers. Mounted and dismounted drills and a polo game were displayed for the visitors.

At the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 a horse show in the stock pavilion has been the chief evening event for some years. On the request of the fair board, Col. James J. Quill, commanding the 105th, a picked platoon of Troop A was stationed at the grounds this year, and each night staged an exhibition silent mounted drill under command of Lt. S. F. Yeo. Its work was enthusiastically received by the large audiences. On Aug. 30 the 105th entered seven public mounts and one private mount in the "Military Charger" class in the horse show, the prizes going to the local Cavalry Club treasury. On that evening the personnel of the Milwaukee units attended the show in uniform, making a "military evening" of the affair.

In addition to the horse show a provisional troop of the 1st Squadron exhibited in mounted troop drill before the grandstand on Monday, Aug. 27, which was "American Legion Day" at the State Fair.

At Fort Atkinson, Wis., Troop F has for three years made Labor Day its own. This year, with ideal weather, the troop was practically host to the city. A parade in the morning, with floats entered by the manufacturers and merchants, band, Boy Scouts and Troop F in line, led to the local park. A baseball game and special games and contests for the children was followed by the troop's exhibition, including close order work, pistol and saber exhibitions, "monkey drill" and hurdling. Col. Quill and members of his staff drove from Milwaukee to attend the events.

Several hundred miles further north, at Stanley, Wis., the Headquarters Troop was giving its fellow citizens a somewhat similar show, but added the "burning hurdle" stunt to its program.

At Eau Claire, where the Service Troop is stationed, the mounted band is greatly in demand, as it is a novelty to Wisconsin people. During the period from Aug. 25 to Sept. 5 it journeyed with its horses to two nearby fairs, besides being on duty in the Eau Claire Labor Day parade.

The Milwaukee squadron had hardly returned its horses to quarters from the State Fair when it was called upon to turn out for the G.A.R. National Encampment, held in Milwaukee from Sept. 4 to 8. On the evening of Sept. 5 the squadron, under its commander, Maj. C. S. Merecia, joined a provisional battalion of the 128th Infantry and a battery of the 121st Field Artillery in a military-naval engagement for the benefit of the Civil War veterans. Several revenue cutters and subchasers from Great Lakes Naval Station, Chicago and other cities, attacked the Milwaukee lake front with artillery and landing parties. The combined military force, under Col. Quill of the 105th, repulsed the attempt, after much expenditure of blank ammunition. The battle exercises were followed by a fireworks exhibition. The estimated number of spectators of the event were 125,000, the natural grandstand afforded by the lake bluff and local parks making this huge audience possible. The show was somewhat marred by a fog, although this was much alleviated by a battery of searchlights on nearby housetops in charge of Lt. Col. Elmer Meyer, signal officer, 22d Cavalry Division.

During the entire G.A.R. week the cavalrymen at their armory were kept busy exhibiting arms and equipment and comparing notes with their aged predecessors. Despite all of the above activities the weekly reports to regimental headquarters showed all eleven units holding their scheduled drills, all being anxious to take advantage of the short remaining outdoor season.

An exhibition polo game was given by the two Milwaukee teams of the 105th Cavalry on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 16. A field was laid out in front of the grandstand in one of the city parks and about 2,000 spectators were in attendance. The regimental team (Whites) played the second team (Reds) for five full chukkers and won by the decisive score of 10 to 2. No individual handicaps were imposed and all of the ponies were public mounts. The game was arranged for purpose of publicity for the National Guard and to popularize polo in Milwaukee. To further this purpose programs were distributed to the audience listing the elemental rules and plan of the game and giving the lineup. The makeup of the teams was as follows:

Whites—1. Lt. Carlton; 2, Lt. Harkins; 3, Lt. Elliot; 4, Capt. Hart; stub, Maj. Mercein.

Reds—1, Capt. Dwight; 2, Lt. Col. Sammond; 3, Capt. Mieding; 4. Lt. Yeo; stub, Lt. Woodward.

Capt. W. F. Haldeman (Cav., U.S.A.), instructor, acted as coach and referee.

Patriotic Greeks Donate Funds to American Legion

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be used for the erection in Birmingham, Ala., of a bronze statue in memory of those of the U.S. Army from Birmingham who made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country during the World War, was presented to Birmingham Post No. 1 of the American Legion by a committee representing the American Hellenic Society and other Greek citizens of the district Sept. 14.

Chaplain Oscar DeWolf Randolph responded to the impressive presentation address made by Mr. C. Costas, spokesman of the committee, expressing the appreciation of the ex-Service men of the beautiful sentiment prompting the presentation of such a fitting memorial by the Greek citizens of the city and accepting it in behalf of Birmingham Post No. 1.

"At present there are in Birmingham 75 American citizens of Greek name and parentage," says the Birmingham News, "who passed through the fiery baptism, although very many more answered the call to the colors. That in itself would seem to be sufficient to lift from them the popular stigma of 'alien.' Having faced death, just as native Americans faced death, would seem automatically to make them practical and thoroughgoing citizens. Incidentally, Arthur Greenwood, the present commander of Post No. 1, American Legion, who is a native of Corfu, Greece, is a reminder that American patriotism is not specifically confined to any particular home breed."

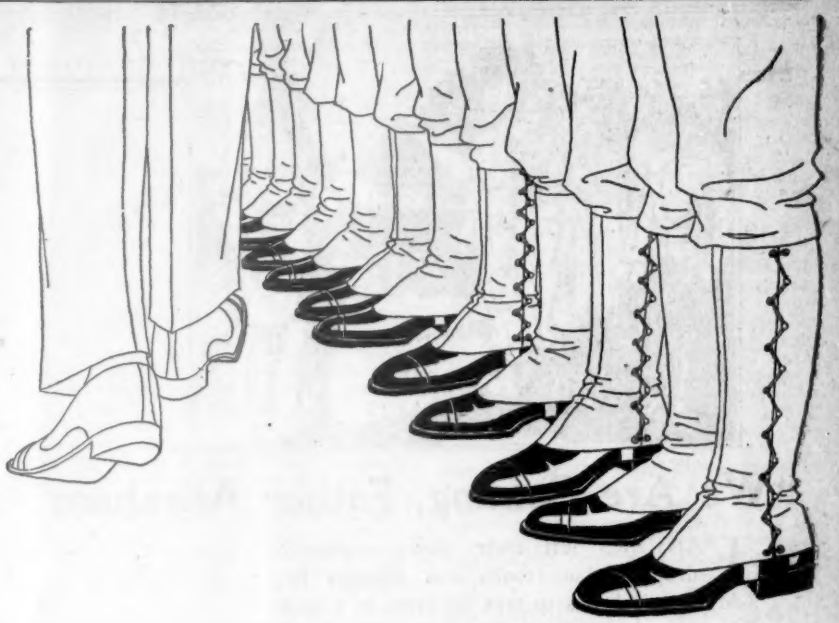
Farm Colony Wins Prizes at State Fair

THE Kansas State Fair, held at Topeka, Sept. 10-15, afforded an excellent opportunity for the members of the Farm Colony, operated by men connected with the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, to win a number of prizes in the cattle and poultry divisions.

Competition was very keen in the cattle classes, there being fifteen exhibitors, with a total of 116 animals in the class in which the Farm Colony entered (pure breed Holstein), but the colony won one purple, three blue, two red and one third and one sixth place ribbons.

In the poultry exhibit the colony won all places (first, second, third, fourth and fifth) in the hen and cockerel classes; second, third and fourth places in the pullet class, and first and third places in the exhibition pens.

The Farm Colony, of which Maj. Hugh H. Broadhurst, U.S.A., has charge, is a unit of the United States Disciplinary Barracks and is devoted to the vocational training of the men therein confined. It affords them an opportunity to obtain practical experience in the daily routine and general care of cattle, hogs and chickens, dairying and diversified farming. A number of "graduates" have secured excellent positions after leaving the Barracks.



HARDIGAN, Gunner's Mate 2nd class *(to himself as the C. O. walks by with a glance)*: "I wonder what he'd say if he knew this is the sixth inspection this shine has passed."

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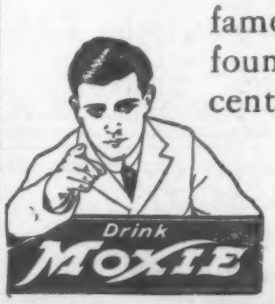
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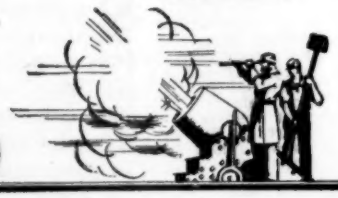
"We Are Coming, Father Abraham"

FARMERS left their plows, mechanics dropped their tools, and scholars laid down their books to take up arms in a cause that was to bring the States together in one indissoluble union.

In the Civil War, as in every American conflict since Revolutionary days, du Pont explosives had a part in the molding of history.

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THE THREE "AGES" OF SHOEMAKING

For centuries and centuries the method of making footwear did not vary. A mural painting discovered in the ruins of ancient Thebes shows Egyptian sandal-makers at work after the manner of the early New England cobblers. Until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand, and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoemaking.

In the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose, and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all still done by hand. This was the second "age".

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to-day in no field of manufacture has greater progress been made or more efficiency been attained through machinery. This is the third "age".

There is a machine now available for practically every process in the making of shoes. And, by the way, there are one hundred and forty different operations in the making of a Goodyear Welt Shoe, universally recognized as without a peer in those qualities which make a shoe desirable,—comfort, durability, appearance.

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Army G.C.M. at Washington

THE G.C.M. at Washington, D.C., for the trial of Maj. George W. Cook, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on a charge of malpractice in the treatment of Pvt. Guy Pendleton, U.S.A., who was injured in a motorcycle accident and was treated at the hospital at Fort Eustis, Va., of which Maj. Cook is in command, is exciting considerable interest. The court was made up as follows:

Col. Henry C. Bonnycastle, Q.M.C., president; Col. Earle W. Tanner, Inf.; Lt. Col. Peter C. Field, M.C.; Lt. Col. John G. Winter, Cav.; Maj. William H. Garrison, jr., A.S.; Maj. Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C.; Maj. Edward M. Welles, jr., M.C.; Lt. Col. W. R. Pick, V.C., members, and Capt. Gilbert Woolworth, J.A.G., law member.

Capt. Humphrey Biddle, J.A.G., in charge of the prosecution, is assisted by Lt. Courtney Whitney, A.S., and Maj. Albert W. Kenner, M.C.

Maj. Cook is defended by Capt. Bert H. Knowles, Q.M.C.; Capt. Frank P. Strome, M.C.; Maj. Raymond E. Scott, M.C., and Lt. Howard H. Perry, jr., Inf.

The G.C.M. was ordered as a result of an investigation by Maj. Gen. E. A. Helmick, Inspector General of the Army, at the insistence of Maj. Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army.

Session of Sept. 18

Capt. Knowles, at the opening of the trial on Sept. 18, maintained the case should be dismissed on the ground that no definite reference to law, rules or regulations concerning duties of a commanding officer of a hospital had been made.

Capt. Biddle, for the prosecution, contended the specifications and charges as drawn were sufficient for the military court under the articles of war, specifically Article 96.

The court refused to dismiss the case.

Pvt. Pendleton testified that after he had been injured in a motorcycle accident Aug. 2, 1922, and had fractured limbs set by Maj. Cook, then in command of the hospital, he was left to suffer extreme physical pain and eventually to see his limbs wither and rot, necessitating their amputation at Walter Reed Hospital, one in February, the other in March.

Pendleton also declared Maj. Cook had never closely examined his limbs after they were taken from plaster casts, about three weeks after the accident. He also said narcotics had been administered to him freely, not only by attending physicians and nurses, but by enlisted men on duty at the Camp Eustis hospital.

The maimed soldier testified that to the best of his knowledge, Maj. Cook had never communicated with his parents to explain to them the seriousness of his injuries.

At the time of the accident he was in excellent health, he said, weighing about 140 pounds. When he was taken to Walter Reed Hospital the first of the year his weight was about 60 pounds. Pendleton described how his flesh finally turned black and rotted.

An attempt by the trial judge advocate to exhibit the stumps of what had once been Pendleton's legs to the court was objected to by the defense, and the objection was sustained for the time being by the law member of the court, Capt. Gilbert S. Woolworth, J.A.G.D.

Mrs. Charles W. Pendleton told the court she had never received any communication from Maj. Cook concerning her son's condition. She identified a letter she received from the battery commander Aug. 4.

Miss Julia McKenna of Fort Sam Houston, second lieutenant in the Nurse Corps, told of reaching a conclusion that the splints were not fixed securely, allowing the limbs to slip about. After the casts were taken off she told of seeing a dark and bruised surface on each limb. The tissues of the affected areas broke down more each day, she said. The nurse said that a doctor was not present when dressings were made and stated that she sought to be relieved from responsibility for the case. Under persistent questioning she said it was the first double fracture of the femur she had ever handled, although she stated that she had attended more than 100 fracture cases.

Pvt. Pendleton complained of having pain to Capt. Samuel C. Gwynn, similarly charged with malpractice by the Government for his handling of the case at Fort Eustis, every morning, the nurse said, and complained of a cutting sensation under the knee. It was also brought out in testimony that narcotics were given frequently to the patient, and whisky as a stimulant.

Session of Sept. 22

Capt. James R. Bibighaus, M.C., U.S.A., testified that in his opinion the casts on Pendleton's legs were faulty. He believed the patient should have been removed to a general hospital as soon as he recovered from the shock of the accident in which he suffered fractures of both limbs.

The testimony of Capt. Bibighaus, who was in charge of the medical service at Fort Eustis hospital at the time of Pendleton's treatment there, was held by the prosecution to be the most damaging yet offered. The "buckling" of the casts, it was brought out, occurred at the points where the ropes supporting the limbs were tied, and where Pendleton, in his testimony, declared that he continually felt severe pain. Complaints of his discomfort, he declared, were unheeded and morphine was given to quiet him. No examination of the casts was made as he requested, he declared.

Miss Alice M. Tappan, chief nurse at Fort Eustis, testified that Miss McKenna had complained to her of the responsibility of attending Pendleton and had asked assistance in treating the case. This request was repeated by her to Maj. Cook, she said, but was not allowed. When she asked if a night nurse should be put on the case, Maj. Cook replied in the negative.

Sought to Impeach Own Witness

That Pvt. Guy Pendleton was not neglected at the hospital was brought out on Sept. 24 in the testimony of Capt. Bibighaus. The captain created decided interest when he asserted that the patient's legs had not been properly set at the hospital, and that the X-ray showed the broken bones were not in direct apposition. He also testified that the weights placed at the foot of Pvt. Pendleton's bed, in order to obtain traction which would hasten the healing of the fractured limbs, had been removed on three different occasions. An attempt was made to ascertain who had tampered with the weights, but it met with no success. The witness said it was questionable whether the patient, under any circumstances, would have had sufficient musculature in his limbs to have ever walked again. On Dec. 12, 1922, he reached the conclusion that amputation was necessary and on the first of the year Pvt. Pendleton was removed to Walter Reed General Hospital, where later his limbs were amputated in two operations.

The prosecution then sprung a surprise by making an unsuccessful attempt to "impeach" its own witness.

Capt. Bibighaus had about completed his testimony when Capt. Biddle started a line of questioning which, he told the court, was for the avowed purpose of impeaching his own witness.

He asked the witness if he had been questioned by the Inspector General and had made answers to those questions.

Capt. Biddle read what he asked the witness to identify as these quetsions and answers, in an attempt to show a variance between Capt. Bibighaus's testimony before the court and his previous answers to the Inspector General.

On objection by the defense counsel, however, that the questions should not be answered by the witness as to whether he could identify the matter read by the trial judge advocate, the court sustained the objection of the defense and the witness did not answer.

An attempt by Capt. Bibighaus to make a statement before the court concerning the matter was prevented by ruling of the court.

The answers which the trial judge advocate attempted to have the witness identify concerned the treatment of Pvt. Pendleton.

Miss Pauline A. Furminger of the Army Nurse Corps, a ward nurse at Fort Eustis station hospital when Pendleton was a patient there, testified she had given hypodermic injections to the patient, but only on orders from the attending surgeon.

Miss Catherine Radcliffe of Wales, whose engagement to Lt. Julian P. Brown, U.S.M.C., was announced some time since, and Oct. 6 set for the wedding, broke the engagement, and on Sept. 21, 1923 married Mr. George Wise of Washington, the son of a dairyman. The marriage took place in Baltimore after only two days' courtship, it is reported. Miss Radcliffe spent last winter in Washington as the guest of Adm. and Mrs. J. K. Robinson, by whom she was presented to society. At the time of her marriage she was staying with Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Selden, jr., and Miss Virginia Selden.

Revised Naval Reserve Bill

THE Secretary of the Navy this week gave out a revision of the bill (H.R. 11066) to create a naval and Marine Corps Reserve, which follows the line of the National Defense act as far as it is possible in dealing with the Navy. Under the bill the Naval Reserve will be a component of the United States Navy. The Reserve will consist of three classes: The Fleet Naval Reserve, the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve, and the Volnnteer Naval Reserve. It provides a force with which the Regular Navy can be exjanded about as rapidly as the ships in reserve can be placed in commission and in condition for service.

The Naval Reserve Force established under the act of Aug. 29, 1916, is abolished. This will discontinue the sixteen-year Fleet Naval Reservists. There will be a twenty-year Naval Reserve with one-third pay or $42 per month, as a substitute for the present $100 a month Reservists. Naval Reservists after thirty years will be placed on retirement at one-half pay.

One of the new features of the bill is the appointment of twenty-five Reservists to the Naval Academy under the same terms that enlisted men of the Navy are admitted to the Academy. The pay of Reservists is about on the same basis as the National Guard.

U.S.M.C. and Students in Battle Exercises

AN audience estimated at 150,000 witnessed the thrilling and impressive reproduction of the historic battle of New Market, Va., at that place on Sept. 20, when the opposing forces of Federals and Confederates were represented by the East Coast Expeditionary Force of the U.S. Marine Corps and students of the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, Va. The battle proper took place on May 15, 1864. Maj. Gen. Franz Siegel having been in command of the Union forces and Gen. J. C. Breckinridge of the Confederates.

Marine detachments were assigned on Sept. 20 to represent the Confederate forces, supported by students of the Institute. Only the final or deiisive phase of the battle was presented. Marines representing Confederates, and wearing grey improvised uniforms took position on Shirley's Hill, with the students, while Marines representing the Northern forces occupied Bushing's Hill, as did the Federals. The Federal forces were compelled to retire.

Many noted persons were present, including a number of Union and Confederate veterans who fought in the original affair. Among them was Col. H. A. Du Pont of Delaware, who as a captain of Federal Artillery, commanded Du Pont's Battery which checked the Confederate pursuit of the Union forces, and who, on Sept. 20, commanded a Marine battery of 75s; Col. Wesley Kerr, who is credited with having fired the first shot in the original battle; Col. George E. Raum, who also fought in the same battle, and who came from San Francisco to attend the reproduction of the affair.

Among others present were Secretary of the Navy Denby and his aids, Capt. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., and Maj. Maurice E. Shearer, U.S.M.C.; Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C.; Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C.; Col. James C. Breckinridge, U.S.M.C., a grandson of the commander of the Confederate forces at the battle proper; Gen. W. B. Freeman of the Virginia division of the Confederate veterans; Col. John McElroy of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gov. Trinkle of Virginia, and many officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Two Army Fliers Killed in Overseas Balloon Race

FIRST Lts. Robert S. Olmsted and John W. Shoptaw, Air Ser., U.S.A., were killed near the Belgium-Holland frontier on Sept. 23 when the U.S. Army balloon S-6 was struck by lightning and destroyed soon after the start of the international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup from Brussels, Belgium. Lt. Olmsted met his death by lightning, while Lt. Shoptaw was killed when the balloon fell.

The American Service entries included the S-6 and the Navy balloon A-669, in command of Lts. John B. Lawrence and Francis W. Reichelderfer, U.S.N. Other entrants were a civilian balloon from the United States and others from France, Belgium, Spain and Switzerland.

The start was made in a violent storm and under what was said to be the most adverse weather conditions ever experienced in the history of the competition. On leaving the S-6 collided with the Belgian entry, damaging her. The A-6699 barely avoided colliding with some other balloons as they were waiting for the start, but succeeded in getting away without accident.

The S-6 was caught in the vortex of a terrific southwesterly gale while crossing the Belgian frontier, the storm forcing the balloonists to unload all their ballast. Lightning struck the ship, killing Lt. Olmsted, when near the town of Nistelrode, Holland, and she crashed. When help arrived Lt. Olmsted's body was found under the bag in the basket and that of Lt. Shoptaw about twenty-five yards away, as though he had jumped. The Aero Club of Brussels took temporary charge of the bodies.

Relatives of the dead officers were in Brussels at the time of the accident.

The Swiss balloon Geneva in command of Lts. von Gruningen and Wehren of the Swiss army, and a civilian in command of the Spanish entry were also killed when their ships were struck by lightning and crashed.

The A-669 landed at Putten, Holland, near the Zuyder Zee. Lts. Lawrence and Reichelderfer were reported safe.

Lt. Olmsted was born in Sheldon, Vt., July 28, 1886. After taking a course in civil engineering at Tuft's College he enlisted in the Army Air Service, receiving training at the balloon school, Fort Omaha. He was commissioned a second lieutenant Jan. 6, 1918. In 1920 he was placed sixth in the international balloon races at Birmingham, Ala., and won the elimination contest of the July 4 race which began at Indianapolis. Three years ago he was an entrant in an air carnival at Bolling Field, jumping from a balloon with a parachute. He was unmarried.

Lt. Shoptaw was born at Worthington, Ind., March 28, 1889. He enlisted in the Signal Corps in 1917 and when the World War began was commissioned a second lieutenant after graduating from the Balloon School at Fort Omaha. In the Indianapolis elimination balloon race he was aid to Lt. Olmsted. Lt. Shoptaw was married and had two children.

Armory Pay on Emergency Duty for N.G.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE C. RICKARDS, Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, announces under date of Sept. 20, 1923, that upon application to the Chief, Militia Bureau, armory pay may be authorized entirely by state authority in initiated entirely by state authority in cases such as riot or strike duty or other service of a similar emergency nature.

Authorization for such pay must be in full conformity with law and regulations which govern in normal cases of armory instruction, and evidence upon which such claims are based must be presented in the manner prescribed for such normal payment.

Recommendations by the Chief, Militia Bureau, based on the conditions affecting each individual case, will be governed by the conclusiveness of the evidence presented.

Infantry Association Plans for Social Season

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a busy fall and winter social season by members of the Washington branch of the Infantry Association. The branch assembled on Sept. 22 in the auditorium of the Interior building, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Among the events planned are: Oct. 13, picnic at Fort Washington; Dec. 7, dance at Washington Barracks; Feb. 16, smoker, in Washington. Other events will be arranged later, among them another picnic or some sort of an excursion in which officers and their families may go by automobile or boat.

After the meeting a graphic representation of the American operations in the Meuse-Argonne offensive was shown on the screen and greatly interested the members.

Thompson Heavy Auto Rifle Makes Fine Record

A VERY successful demonstration of the Thompson Heavy Auto Rifle, type of which the U.S. Government has just ordered twenty for trial, was held at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1923.

The gun fired over 1,000 rounds during the afternoon without malfunction. A score of 48 out of a possible 50 was made at 1,000 yards by Maj. J. J. Hyde, O.R.C., U.S.A., former internationalist in 45 seconds.

Camp Instruction Praised by R.O.

MANY Reserve officers who attended the second annual training camp at Camp Dix, N.J., from July 15 to 29, have sent letters of praise for the general conduct of the camp to the 98th Division headquarters at Syracuse, N.Y. The camp was highly successful in all ways, and the instruction imparted was of great benefit to all of the fifty-eight Reserve officers from the 98th Division present, and it is to be regretted that more could not have attended, but as Congress failed to make the necessary appropriations, the number had to be limited.

It is up to the Reserve officers to see what they can do in Congress to obtain a larger appropriation for next year's camp. The Reserve officers who can bring sufficient influence on Congress, through the Reserve Officers' Association, should not neglect the opportunity.

The following is among the letters sent in by Reserve officers:

Rome, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1923.

The fifteen days' training period for Reserve officers at Camp Dix, N.J., this year was an improvement in many ways over last year.

The addition of a certain amount of physical exercise to the course was appreciated by those whose occupation is more or less sedentary. The calisthenics after reveille resulted in a much better set up and carriage of those officers who had been away from things military for five years.

The written exercises were much more satisfactory than verbal answers to questions, and gave much needed practice in writing field orders. However, the best part of the course was the last two days, where signal troops of the 1st Division set up command posts, and the communication system of a brigade in action. Each officer was assigned a position corresponding to his rank, and orders, messages and reports were issued by various commanders and their staffs in accordance with the situation as it developed. Invaluable practice in the functioning of command posts and staff work was thus gained.

If in the future appropriations admit of a larger number of officers attending these camps, it is suggested that more of an attempt be made to preserve the tactical unity of organizations in such exercises. The more an organization works under its own officers the more esprit de corps there will be, and consequently more interest in the Reserve movement.

No mention of the camp would be complete without some word of appreciation of the earnestness and efficiency of the Regular officers, both instructors and executives. The thread that ran through all problems and exercises was: "Co-operation of all to help carry out the mission." These officers are truly helping to carry out the mission of making all components truly one army—the Army of the United States.

If a Reserve officer wishes to truly be an officer, fit to lead troops in war, and worthy of the respect that is given an officer of our Army, he should not miss the chance of spending these inspiring two weeks in camp.

WESTON JENKINS, Maj., Inf., O.R.C.

Motor Vehicles for the National Guard

A STUDY relative to the distribution of available motor vehicles for the National Guard has just been completed by the General Staff. These vehicles will be distributed to the various states on the basis of organization requirements as prescribed in the peace strength equipment tables of the Regular Establishment. Before this distribution takes place, there will also be considered the vehicles now possessed by the states and the limitations fixed by the total number of vehicles available.

The requisitions from the states for this class of equipment will also include the availability of proper storage facilities, and they will be ordered shipped against the National Guard funds in the hands of the corps areas.

State authorities will submit requisitions for the necessary spare parts in order to put the vehicles in serviceable condition. The greater part of this repair work and the replacement of spare parts will be performed by the enlisted personnel of the National Guard organizations which will effect a considerable saving of Federal funds which will be used for other purposes. The following is the motor equipment which has been authorized for the use of the Guard:

15 cars, seven-passenger.
226 cars, five-passenger.
126 cars, reconnaissance.
213 ambulances.
1,071 motorcycles, w.s.c.
831 trucks, light delivery.
294 trucks, cargo 1½ to 2 tons.
1,771 trucks, cargo 3 to 5 tons.
50 trucks, cargo 5½ tons.
28 trucks, machine shop, Q.M.C.
5 trucks, tank, gas, 750-gallon.
188 trailers, water tank.
62 trailers, cargo.
28 trailers, tire press.
248 trailers, kitchen.
1,334 tractors, 5-ton.
160 tractors, 10-ton.
132 trucks, light repair.
60 trucks, artillery repair.
255 trucks, artillery supply.
30 trucks, small-arms repair.
24 trailers, field gun.
90 trailers, machine gun, A.A.
42 trucks, searchlight.
1 truck, radio, divisional.
5 trucks, radio, Army.
6 trailers, radio.

Twenty-first Infantry, U.S.A. Celebrates Organization

ORGANIZATION DAY was observed by the 21st Infantry, U.S.A., at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Aug. 9, 1923.

The day's program follows: 7.30 a.m.—Band marched through the area playing appropriate airs. 9.30 a.m.—Regiment formed in the quadrangle. 9.35 a.m.—Presentation of battle streamers by Gen. Kuhn, representing the War Department. These streamers were awarded for the three wars in which the regiment has fought. They are in the colors of the war to which they pertain, and the names of the following battles and campaigns are embroidered thereon: Peninsula, Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Virginia 1863, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Modocs, Nez Perces, Bannocks, Santiago, Zapote River, Luzon 1899-1901. 9.45 a.m.—Consecration of the newly decorated colors by Chaplain Trett. 9.50 a.m.—Reading of the history of the regiment by Capt. Murray, regimental adjutant. 10.20 a.m.—Presentation of the following trophies by Col. Perry, regimental commander: Cup for highest score in rifle marksmanship to Co. K; cup for highest score in machine gun marksmanship to Co. D; regimental baseball championship trophy, season 1923, to Co. M. 10.30 a.m.—Address by Gen. Summerall, department commander. 11 a.m.—Presentation of athletic sweaters and special insignia to athletes of the regiment by Capt. Magill, athletic officer; presentation of a bronze medal awarded by the post commander to Pvt. P. R. Baker, Co. G, for excellence in boxing. 11.40 a.m.—National anthem by the band.

At the instant that the colors were decorated by Gen. Kuhn, large scale representations of the various streamers were unrolled from the balconies of barracks where all present could view them.

The coat-of-arms, a blazon of which adorns the program cover, was adopted and approved by the War Department in 1921. The blue and white of shield are the Infantry colors; the cedar tree in base commemorates the battle of Cedar Mountain; the sun in splendor with five-bastioned fort super-imposed represents the Philippine Insurrection when the 21st Infantry belonged to the 5th Army Corps: the four arrows in the crest are for the four Indian campaigns.

The 21st Infantry was organized in 1861 and was actively engaged throughout the Civil War. It was originally known as the 2d Battalion of the 12th Infantry and received its present designation during the reorganization of 1866. The regiment received its baptism of fire in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., on June 1, 1862. Since that time its officers and men have participated in seventeen campaigns or battles in three different wars. It was in the first battle that Emerson Liscum, then first sergeant of Co. A was commissioned as second lieutenant for distinguished bravery. Liscum rose steadily and finally reached the rank of brigadier general of Volunteers. After the war he reverted to the Regular Army with rank of colonel. It was as colonel of the 9th Infantry that Liscum was killed in action at Tientsin, China, during the Boxer rebellion while recovering the colors from a fallen color sergeant.

Perhaps the most noteworthy of its engagements during the Civil War was that of Cedar Mountain, Va., on Aug. 9, 1863, which date is now celebrated as Organization Day in commemoration of the regiment's sacrifice and devotion during that conflict. Splendid service was also rendered during the Indian campaigns of the '70s.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 the regiment went to Cuba and fought through the Santiago campaign, being present at the capture of San Juan Hill. The regiment served in the Philippines during the insurrection and is credited with engagements at Zapote River and during the campaign in Luzon. Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton commended the work of the regiment as follows: "The 21st is one of the most distinguished regiments of the United States Army. The arduous service performed by the regiment while under my observation and command in the Philippine Islands is worthy of the highest commendation. The long list of officers and enlisted men killed and wounded while serving in the Island of Luzon, is proof of the gallant conduct of the 21st Infantry."

British Torpedo Plane Successfully Tried

A RECENT demonstration of launching a torpedo from a seaplane was made at Brough, on the Humber, England, that is said to have been very successful. The machine was known as a Blackburn swift torpedo-carrying seaplane and is fitted with a Napier 450 h.p. Lion engine and can travel through the air at 95 knots. The torpedo weighed 1,000 pounds.

After ascending to a height of 2,000 feet to demonstrate its maneuvering power, the seaplane swooped towards the surface of the river and discharged a dummy torpedo at a speed of 120 knots. The experiment was highly successful. The torpedo was afterwards picked up by a boat.

The Blackburn Aeroplane Co. is building at Brough this new type of seaplane to the order of the British navy. It is designed as a plane suitable for aircraft carrying vessels, and it is claimed that its speed renders it an almost impossible target for anti-aircraft gunners. The plane would be protected in actual warfare by escorting airplanes. The torpedo is similar to the ship type.

The machine comprises several interesting devices. The safety of the pilot has been considered. The petrol tank can be emptied in a few seconds, and thus converted into a float. Flotation bags are fitted along the fuselage and there is an asbestos bulkhead between the engine and the pilot's cockpit.

Parachutes for the Navy Air Service Being Tested

THE plans of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, to furnish the latest design in parachutes, in adequate numbers, to the aviation forces in the Navy is progressing satisfactorily. Five hundred and fifty parachutes have been ordered from the Army and are being made by the Irving Airchute Company of Buffalo. About 100 have already been delivered to the Naval Aircraft Factory for inspection. They are being tested at the naval air station at Lakehurst, N.J., by the Navy men who studied parachute work at McCook Field this summer.

Distribution of these parachutes will be made in the near future. Of the 550 parachutes ordered, 275 are of the seat pack type, 225 of the lap pack type, and 50 of the training type. The last is a double parachute used by students. The parachutes manufactured by this company are of a design with which 1,500 consecutive drops have been made without one failure. About 25 parachutes a week are being tested at Lakehurst.

160th Inf., California N.G. Adopts Poem

COL. W. P. STORY, commanding the 160th Infantry, California National Guard, whose headquarters are at Los Angeles, officially announces under date of Sept. 13, 1923, that the following poem by Capt. Frank C. Tillson, 160th Inf., with the regimental motto as a title is hereby adopted as the official regimental poem:

"FOLLOW THROUGH"

By Frank C. Tillson, Capt., 160th Inf.

When your pack is getting heavy and the road seems long and rough,
When you're weary, tired and footsore, and a soldier's life seems tough,
Then remember that your buddy may be just as tired as you.
So raise your chin and grin a bit—a soldier "Follows Through."

When the bullets clip the grass tops and your wounded comrades moan,
When you're crawling out to God-knows-where and you feel you're all alone,
When your cartridges are finished—then your bayonet will do.
For the testing of a soldier is the way he "Follows Through."

When you get a bullet through the arm and you're feeling sort o' sick,
It's a good excuse for lying down—are you going to quit or stick?
The enemy are still in front—then, what are you going to do?
You will never know your limit unless you "Follow Through."

When Brotherhood of Adventure meets, the Lodge of the Men at Arms,
When the Strong Men sit by the great God Mars and talk of War's alarms,
When the sentry stops you at the Gate—what will you say and do?
For the only question he will ask is, "Did you "Follow Through."

Soviet Plots to Gain Recruits

THE keenness of the Russian Soviets to take advantage of any situation which may advance their power and influence is well illustrated by the action of the Russian government in sending the relief ship Lenin with supplies which it was stipulated were to be used "for laborers only." The Japanese government very properly refused to allow the Soviet relief ship to land the supplies.

This action was taken, according to a statement by the Japanese Embassy at Washington, because it was learned that the relief mission "looked upon the disaster as a providential opportunity for furthering the revolutionary movement."

Opening of Q.M. Corps School, Philadelphia

THE Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., was opened on Sept. 18, 1923. Maj. Gen. William H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the Army, gave an inspiring address, setting forth the mission of the school:

In the course of his remarks Gen. Hart said:

The mission of this school, as stated in the program which has been approved by Gen. Pershing, is to train officers, warrant officers, master, technical and staff sergeants in the duties incident to their grades and *higher* grades. The courses prescribed to that end are designed to familiarize students with all duties that could possibly be assigned them in their own grades, to fit them for duty in higher grades, and to give them a knowledge of the entire organization and operation of all branches of the Quartermaster Corps.

In view of the recent reduction in the number of officers, it has been found impossible to assign more than ten per cent. of our officers to school duty. This ten per cent. includes the officers selected for higher training at Leavenworth and the War College, for training at Chicago, Camp Holabird, and at industrial plants and colleges, and those who are sent abroad to study the methods employed by foreign armies. The remainder of the ten per cent. are sent to this school—the basic school of the Quartermaster Corps.

It is hoped in time that all officers will have the privilege of taking one year from their routine duties and spending it in studying their profession at this school, and that officers selected for higher training may be taken from the graduates of the Philadelphia school.

The personnel of the entering classes is as follows:

Advanced Class.

Majs. E. D. Barlow, F. Brezina, E. Gunner, H. R. W. Herwig, H. T. Moore, B. Taylor, H. A. Wingate.

Junior Officers' Class.

Capts. F. W. Arnold, J. W. Denton, W. S. Elliott, J. T. Fleming, E. J. Glynn, J. D. Goodrich, C. E. Goodwyn, P. J. Gorman, J. D. Hahn, P. Kelly, A. S. Levinsohn, J. W. Mayben, A. Reeve, W. F. Riter, E. M. Scott, G. W. Thompson, H. T. Vigor.

Lts. H. J. Conner, D. D. Coons, F. Dunn, J. A. Durnford, G. D. Gamble, H. A. Gardner, C. H. Gibbon, C. L. Gorman (2d lt.), I. W. Guth, E. W. Lewis, G. M. Mayer, R. L. Miller, M. C. Pratt, J. J. Raezer, L. C. Webster.

Warrant Officers' and N.C.O. Class.

Wnt. Ofrs. G. C. Cook, H. Cummins, F. Donovan, T. A. Firmes, A. Fisher, V. M. Hallman, A. F. McNichol, A. F. Nugent, J. N. Randall.

Tech. Sgts. F. I. Ahern, F. J. Dion, W. L. Henderson, M. Potter.

Staff Sgts. E. V. Alexander, J. Doman, P. F. Quinn, J. L. Thompson, J. Thompson, C. Troyke.

Good Words from a Subscriber

A SUBSCRIBER in renewing his subscription to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, under date of Sept. 19, 1923, says:

Enclosed check for subscription. Please change address to . . .

The JOURNAL is a very valuable paper, and I personally enjoy it very much. A few days ago a colonel of Infantry walked into my office: he had been on leave for some two weeks, and I remarked that I saw that he was going to Benning to take the refresher course. He replied, "Is that so. Where did you see that?" I told him, "In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL." It was the first he knew of it.

You ask for criticisms. You carry an advertisement for the Officers' Uniform Shop and there is no address given. If I wanted to deal with this firm I would not know where to write or go to find them.

I do not agree with your editorial in your issue of, I believe, Sept. 1, on the duties of the intelligence officer. If the author of this article will get in touch with a member of the G-2 section of the General Staff I believe he will find that he is wrong in a number of instances. I have recently graduated from the Command and Staff at the General Service Schools, and the duties of the intelligence officer, who is a part of the G-2 section, as taught there, do not agree with those given in the article mentioned.

Special Washington Service News Letter

By E. B. Johns

THE authors of the amended National Defense act must have had in mind the present situation under which the budget system is preventing the General Staff from placing before Congress the facts regarding the military needs of the country, otherwise, why should there be a provision in the National Defense act for submitting a study by the General Staff whenever a plan or recommendation affecting national defense is submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War? This is made mandatory in Sec. 5 of the amended National Defense act as approved June 30, 1921:

"Whenever any plan or recommendation involving legislation by Congress affecting national defense or the reorganization of the Army is presented by the Secretary of War to Congress, or to one of the committees of Congress," says the act, "the same shall be accompanied, when not incompatible with public interest, by a study prepared in the appropriation division of the War Department General Staff, including the comments and recommendations of said division for or against such plan, and such pertinent comments for or against the plan as made by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff or individual officers of the division of the War Department General Staff in which the plan was prepared."

Under the system by which the strength of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the training activities of the Regular Army are fixed by the Bureau of the Budget it must be admitted that the budget estimates for appropppriations to be submitted to Congress will "affect national defense." Without adequate appropriations to put it into effect the entire National Defense act is nothing more than an abstract statement of general principles. The National Defense act, providing for the Army of the United States, with its three components, is now in the hands of the Budget Bureau and the War Department sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee. What appears to be an impenetrable barrier has been erected between the General Staff and Congress. Congress has no longer the benefit of the advice of the General Staff of the Army. The provision of the National Defense Act here referred to is being ignored in sending legislation from the War Department to Congress.

Inadequate Appropriations

IT is true the Secretary of War, Gen. Pershing, the members of the General Staff and the representatives of the branches when they appeared before Congress have expressed their views forcefully as to the inadequacy of the appropriations for the three components of the Army of the United States, but this does not comply with the plain terms of the law. It is provided that "a study by the appropriate committee of the War Department General Staff" should be sent to Congress with any recommendations as vital as the annual budget.

Even when Secretary Weeks, Gen. Pershing and the other War Department witnesses do protest against the reduction by the Bureau of the Budget their views are not submitted to Congress in an effective manner. As will be recalled, all the hearings before the War Department sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee are executive. The hearings are printed in a large volume and given out to the public on the day the War Department's appropriation bill is reported in the House. The next day, or at least in a few days, the War Department appropriation bill, usually filled with a lot of jokers, is taken up by the House. No member of Congress, if he were so disposed, could possibly read the hearings on the Army Appropriation bill before he is called upon to vote upon it. It is not intended that he should, for the War Department sub-committee on appropriations resents any attempt of a member not on the committee to participate in legislation for national defense.

Practical Views Vital

THE adoption of this provision of the National Defense act by which Congress, without any interference by civilian authorities, can have the advantage of the well-thought-out views of officers who have given their lives to the study of military problems, is in harmony with our institutions. It places upon Congress the responsibility of choosing between the opinions of civil authorities, who may be influenced by political considerations, and officers who are trained in the military art.

Just now the Chief of Staff and the members of the General Staff have had the advantage of experience in the greatest war of all time. Their opinion should be valued by Congress and doubtlessly would carry great weight with the country. In the last session of Congress many of the members of both the Senate and House voted for the Army Appropriation bill with the understanding that it represented the views of Gen. Pershing and the General Staff. There were so many conflicting statements made on the floor of both houses that Congress did not have a clear and unobstructed view of the conditions of the defenses of the country.

A history of the National Defense act will reveal the fact that when the issue is clearly drawn the recommendations of the General Staff, or something that approximates that, have been accepted by Congress. This was true of the original act, as it was approved Aug. 29, 1916. It will be recalled by those who have watched military legislation that the General Staff, or rather the War College branch of the General Staff, made a study of the needs of the country for land defense. When this study was completed it stampeded the leaders of the Wilson administration. A conference was held at the White House which was participated in by the Democratic leaders, and as a result of this conference the recommendations of the War College were disapproved by the Secretary of War and another bill was sent to Congress, which was known as the Hay bill.

For a couple of months the Secretary of War refused to even make public the War College plan for the national defense. There was such an insistent demand on the part of the public, however, led by the National Security League and the Army League, that the War College plan was finally made public. To carry out its recommendations, what was known as the Chamberlain bill was introduced. Former Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was then chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and under his leadership the Senate passed practically the War College or General Staff bill. It was amended somewhat in conference, but all the essential features of the War College plan were enacted into law without the endorsement of the War Department.

Comprehensive Study

AGAIN, in enacting legislation for the reorganization of the Army after the war the General Staff made a comprehensive study of the subject. The then Chief of Staff did not agree with this study and sent a substitute bill, with the approval of Secretary Baker, to Congress. Both Chairman Wadsworth and Senator Chamberlain, the ranking Democrat, of the Senate Military Committee, demanded the study of the General Staff. The Senate committee rejected the Marsh bill and reported out a bill which was in harmony with the principles laid down in the study of the General Staff. This was the bill, with some House amendments, which struck out universal military training and which eventually became the amended National Defense act. As a matter of fact, the provisions for universal military training were practically rejected by the Senate.

The vital difference between the so-called Marsh bill and the amended National Defense act, which now is on the statute book, is in the size of the Regular Army and the status of Reserve officers and the National Guard. Under the Marsh bill the Regular Army was to be maintained at a strength which would have made it possible to take care of all minor emergencies without calling out the National Guard. Only in great emergency would the National Guard and the Reserves be called into Federal service.

Reduction in Regular Army

THE amended National Defense act had been popularly called a "little Regular Army policy." It has two functions, one of garrisoning our possessions and the other of furnishing the overhead and training of the National Guard and Reserves. The original plan called for about a 225,000 Regular Army. This was cut, first to 175,000, later to 150,000, and finally to 125,000. It is feared that the actual strength will go to 100,000.

The reduction in the strength of the Regular Army has been the result of the operations of the budget system in connection with the strong-arm methods of the War Department sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations. Not only has the enlisted strength of the Regular Army been reduced below the point at which it can perform its functions under the National Defense act, but the officer personnel has been cut until there is a shortage in all the instruction and training activities of the Regular Army.

Congress has also starved the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps. Under the plans of the General Staff to carry out the provisions of the National Defense act there should be funds for calling one-third of the Reserve officers out for training every year. In three years every Reserve officer should receive instruction in the field. Under the policy of Congress it will be ten years before some of the Reserve officers will have an opportunity to go to training camps. Under this system an adequate corps of Reserve officers cannot be developed, and the provisions of the National Defense act will not be put into effect. The plans for Citizens' Military Training Camps call for the training of 100,000 per year. The late President Harding advocated this. The National Guard has not developed as it should under the National Defense act for the lack of adequate funds.

Study of Conditions Necessary

THE time has arrived for a comprehensive survey of the Army of the United States. A study of the conditions of the three components of the Army of the United States should be made by the War Department General Staff. This study should be submitted to Congress, as provided for by the National Defense act. Congress should be given an opportunity to decide whether the provisions of the National Defense act are to be put into effect. The issue should be clearly drawn. The operations of the budget system should not be allowed to becloud the issue, and the military authorities should make it clear to Congress and the country that they are not responsible for the failure to carry out the provisions of the law which has given the country the only national defense policy it ever possessed.

The Philippine Question

WHILE the new resident Commissioner, Senator Pedro Guévara, of the Philippines has calmly announced since his arrival in Washington that he has come to settle for all time the Philippine problem, there are grave doubts whether he will ever take his seat in Congress. If he had a vote a contest would be instituted immediately, and it is doubtful whether any party would assume the responsibility of seating the Hon. Pedro Guevara.

This is due to a provision of the Jones act. Sec. 18 provides that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office the election of which is vested in the legislature."

Senator Guevara was a member of the Philippine Legislature when he was elected Resident Commissioner and, as the laws are construed in this country, he is not entitled to a seat in Congress. There may be members in the House who will favor ignoring the plain provision of the organic act of the Philippines, but it is not believed they will be in the majority.

The sending of the Senator to Washington as Resident Commissioner by the Philippine Legislature is likely to prove a striking object lesson in the lack of ability of the Philippine Legislature to take care of the islands, despite its loud protestations. It would appear that Gen. Wood will be needed in the Philippines for some time if the people are to continue to have an efficient and dependable government.

Aircraft on Warships

A PLAN is being developed for night flying off the U.S.S. Langley. The system of landing and launching airplanes on and off ships will be developed on this vessel so that it can be installed in as near as possible a perfected condition on the new airplane carriers, cruisers and other ships which are to carry an air force.

The biggest problem will be the illumination of the deck so that the ship will be visible only when airplanes are landing or taking off. The Bureau of Steam Engineering, to which this task has been assigned, have decided that it can be accomplished by a system of "dead-lights." It will be necessary to protect the dead-lights from the arresting hooks, which hit the deck with considerable force when an airplane lands. The dead-lights must also be controlled so that they can be extinguished in a flash.

One of the most troublesome problems with which the Navy authorities are wrestling is to develop an apparatus for guiding the pilot down at a proper angle to make a safe landing at night. Various experiments are being conducted by the bureau with equipment that has been submitted by private electrical concerns.

Value of the St. Paul Plan

THERE ought to be some form of organized effort to extend the St. Paul plan of supporting the National Guard to all cities and towns of the country. With the St. Paul plan the strength of the National Guard would be largely a solved problem. It is the first time that business men of any large city have taken part in the National Guard situation in a constructive way.

At St. Paul ninety-eight business houses subscribed to the subjoined agreement. By reading it, it will be seen that the business men of St. Paul have decided to bear part of the burden of maintaining the Guard. In most localities National Guardsmen have been compelled to neglect their business and often lose their positions in order to render the service that is now required of the National Guard. The business men of the country should realize that under the National Defense act more is required of National Guardsmen than before the World War. The Guard is quite a different force than that which existed before the great conflict.

The St. Paul plan is as follows:

"1. National Guardsmen in our employ will be given fifteen days' leave of absence in each year, with pay, for the purpose of attending camp; this leave not to affect in any way the regular vacation privileges.

"2. When called into active service by the Governor of the state, we will pay National Guardsmen in our employ the difference between their regular wages and what they receive in National Guard pay.

"3. The fact that the man is a National Guardsman shall entitle him to preference, other things being equal, in securing employment, or in case of reduction of force, in retaining employment."

At Kansas City each of the seven companies of the 110th Engineers, Col. Edward S. Stayton commanding, have been adopted by a city business men's organization. Under this system each of these civic organizations vie with one another in arranging social gatherings and athletic contests, which increases the interest and morale of Guard units in that city to a high point, and also stimulates recruiting.

The Militia Bureau hopes other cities and communities will follow the example of the St. Paul and Kansas City business men in supporting their local National Guard units. It is believed that other cities will adopt similar policies in due time.

Cotton Bunting for Flags

THE Navy Department has finally decided to use cotton bunting for flags. For years before the World War it was customary to use only woolen bunting in the manufacture of flags for naval vessels. During the war, however, a great demand for wool for clothing throughout the world forced the Navy to use cotton bunting for its flags. The Allies needed every pound of wool obtainable so cotton was substntuted for wool wherever possible.

When the war was over it was planned to return to wool bunting, but before action was taken an investigation was conducted. It then became apparent that the chief objection to cotton bunting was the quality of the dye that had been used before the war. The dye manufacturers, however, have since overcome this objection, and now it is claimed that the colors of red, white and blue are as durable in cotton as in woolen cloth. Dye manufacturers have at last prodoced red and blue dyes that makes it possible to use cotton bunting for flags.

It is the intention to continue to use woolen bunting for the present in the manufacture of ensigns, jacks, personal flags and pennants which fly continually. Woolen bunting is more durable for this purpose, but the lower cost of cotton bunting may eventually displace woolen cloth, even for this object.

(Continued on next page.)

Naval Vessels to be Sold for Salvage

The United States Navy offers for SALE by SEALED PROPOSALS, 21 Battleships and Battle Cruisers to be scrapped by the purchasers in accordance with the Treaty Limiting Naval Armament.

Oct. 25 VESSELS ON WAYS AT NAVY YARDS
Each vessel to be sold in present state of construction
BATTLESHIPS
South Dakota, Navy Yard, New York — Indiana, Mare Island, Cal. — Montana, Norfolk, Va. — North Carolina
Battle Cruisers: Constitution — United States
At Navy Yard, Philadelphia
Write for Catalogue 224-B, giving terms and conditions of this sale

Nov. 1 BATTLESHIPS AFLOAT—Now at NAVY YARDS
Write for Catalogue 225-B, giving terms of this sale
New Hampshire, At Philadelphia — Louisiana — Georgia — Rhode Island, At Mare Island, Cal.
Connecticut, At Puget Sound, Washn.

Nov. 8 VESSELS ON WAYS at PRIVATE SHIPYARDS
Write for Catalogue 226-B, giving terms of this sale
Each vessel to be sold in present state of construction
Battleships: Iowa, At Newport News, Va. — Massachusetts, At Fore River, Mass.
Battle Cruisers: Constellation — Ranger, at Newport News, Va.

Nov. 30 BATTLESHIPS AFLOAT—Now at NAVY YARDS
Write for Catalogue 228-B, giving terms of this sale
Michigan — Kansas — Minnesota, At Philadelphia, Pa.
Vermont, At Mare Island, Cal. — Nebraska — Delaware, At Boston, Mass.

Liberal terms are offered and, if desired, deferred payments can be arranged covering a period of three years. For catalogues and full information address

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, SALE OF NAVAL VESSELS
Room 1008, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

The Weekly Letter

(Continued from preceding page.)

Mobilization Test of Army

PLANS for a test mobilization of the Army of the United States is still the big problem before the Geneearl Staff. All the questions are being considered as earnestly as if war was imminent.

One of the most important steps in the direction of mobilization has been the preparation of comprehensive mobilization regulations. They have just been completed and are now being issued to all the officers of the Army, including the National Guard and Organized Reserves. The regulations, which are issued in four sections, are in the form of a confidential document ,and are known as the "Regulations Governing the Mobilization of Man Power for Military Purposes."

Section I covers the general principles and definitions. It defines various terms used, and prescribes the classes of plans and their relations to each other.

Section II establishes responsibility for the preparation and execution of mobilization plans.

Section III covers special considerations affecting the mobilization of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

Section IV establishes a system of test mobilization applicable to all components of the Army, and enables the War Department to ascertain the readiness of any unit to execute its part of the plan.

It is believed that with the mobilization test, which is planned for next September, the Organized Reserves will assume a more definite form. The test will show just what would be expected from a Reserve officer in the event of war. It will also demonstrate how the three component parts of the Army would co-operate in a major emergency.

Personnel Management Changes

THE widespread discussion throughout the Navy, both ashore and afloat, of the question of personnel management, will probably result in some important changes in the handling of enlisted men. This was decided at the close of a number of conferences in which the Secretary's advisers in the Navy Department participated. Aside from the Secretary, the conferences were attended by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Adm. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations; Adm. Long, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Adm. Latimer, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and Capt. Richard H. Leigh, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

As told in these columns, Capt. Leigh made an extended trip during which he conferred with officers on recruiting duty at shore stations, and personnel officers of the fleet. He obtained a mass of opinions and data from various sources, which he submitted at the conference.

There will be no radical change in the present system of discipline of the Navy. In his investigation, it is said, Capt. Leigh found that it was the "little thing" which resulted in dissatisfaction, and that there was no general complaint against the present system of personnel management. Some of the recommendations advocated will be put into effect gradually, but there will be no general departure from the traditions of the Navy, which are responsible for its glorious past.

One of the measures to be put into effect immediately calls for quicker action on promotions for enlisted men. It was found by Capt. Leigh that slowness in action on promotions for enlisted men was a great source of irritation in the Service.

Better quarters for the crews, especially in the larger ships, will be provided under the new policy. There is much discontent in the Navy on this account. Corrective measures are to be adopted immediately.

There will be no general revision in the uniform regulations for enlisted men. The economy policy of the general administration of government makes it impossible to adopt any radical change in the uniform at this time, even if it were decided that it would be advisable. Some slight changes that will not entail a large expenditure of money will probably be approved in the near future. Greater care will be taken in the issuing of the war reserve supply uniform. The war uniform will be carefully examined and the best issued to enlisted men for shore duty and leaves. Inferior goods will be used as working clothes.

To Observe Navy Day

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is taking a personal interest in Navy Day, which takes place on Oct. 27, the birthday of the late President Roosevelt. Not only has the President written a letter warmly commending the Secretary of the Navy for his support of the Navy League in the observation of the day, but he is lending his influence in other directions. The President's endorsement of the proposal will be followed by similar action by members of the Cabinet. The Coolidge administration is committed enthusiastically to a popular demonstration in support of the Navy.

An indication of the President's earnestness in the matter was the interview he granted Comdr. Marion Eppley, Naval Reserve, at the White House this week. The President questioned Comdr. Eppley, who is chairman of the Navy Day demonstration, as to the response the Navy League is receiving from the country. He was gratified when told that already there are twenty-six state organizations with active and prominent chairmen.

In discussing the work of the state chairmen the Secretary of Navy expressed himself as being highly pleased that the League is able to secure co-operation from so many prominent and patriotic men. He believes the state chairmen will be valuable advisers to the commandants of naval districts and other naval officers stationed in the various states.

Annual Shooting Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio

THE following are scores in the principal shooting competitions at Camp Perry, Ohio, which have been shot since the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 22 went to press:

The President's Match.

In the President's Match, in which there were 1,118 entries, Lt. P. E. Conradt, U.S.M.C., was the winner, with a score of 193 points out of a possible 200. The next nine competitors, in order of merit, who were all among the 281 prize-winners, were the following: Pvt. W. A. Sandy, Indiana N.G., 192; L. Will, U.S.M.C., 191; Capt. J. T. Campbell, Coast Art., U.S.A., 191; Lt. F. H. Privett, Inf., U.S.A., 189; Sergt. J. C. Spraker, Mass. N.G., 189; Sergt. J. M. Thomas, U.S.M.C., 189; Sergt. M. Tillman, U.S.M.C., 189; Capt. J. L. Tupper, Inf., U.S.A., 189, and Capt. W. A. Wood, Engrs., U.S.A., 188. The conditions of the match were ten shots each at 200 and 600 yards and twenty shots at 1,000 yards.

Army Infantrymen.

Among the shooting done by Infantrymen of the Army it is interesting to note that the Army Infantry Team won the Herrick and the A.E.F. Roumanian, and Lt. R. E. Vermette, 5th Inf., won the Wimbledon Bowl, using the "As-is" Springfield. In the Herrick Match Lt. H. C. Griswold performed the biggest coaching feat the game has ever known, and his eight Infantry shooters held and shot to match Lt. Griswold's "doping." The match is two sighters and fifteen shots for record, at each 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Out of the 360 record shots, eleven only failed to hit the three-foot circle over half a mile away, and at the 1,000-yard range there was a nasty wind and a bad light, mixed up with a little rain now and then.

This team score 1,789/1,800 (1,789 out of the possible 1,800) exceeds the former world's record made by the 1922 Infantry Team in the same match, though not for record, by two points. Apparently there is no limit to the shooting ability of this combination of Infantry team shooters—Lt. Griswold "Doper," Springfield heavy barrels, scope sights, and Western ammunition. Palma course. Capt. S. S. MacLaughlin, Tanks, of Camp Meade, Md., in his forty-five record shots, failed to hit the inner 20-inch V ring just twice, and his other two were fives. Lt. W. C. Conover, 13th Inf., also made a perfect score throughout. Both these scores are individual records.

Firing in the Wimbledon Match, which he won, Lt. Vermette scored a possible in the twenty shots, with fifteen fives. The "Any Rifle" division of this match was won with eighteen fives, and without this inner ring they would probably be shooting yet to determine the winners of the match.

In the A.E.F. Roumanian Match, fifteen shots at each, 200 yards off-hand and 600 yards prone, more records went by the board. First, the team score, 855/900, is a record for the six-man team. Then Lt. Hinds's score of 146/150 for the two ranges is a record, as are Sergt. Velenage's 144/150 and Sergt. Kotlarczyk's 144/150. September 17 and 18 were certainly big days for the Infantry.

Army Pistol Shots.

The Army Pistoleers on Sept. 19 stepped out a little. Under the leadership of Capt. W. A. Hedden, on duty with the Birmingham (Ala.) high schools, with Lt. L. J. Harant as firing line coach, and Maj. Ramee, Maj. P. W. Newgarden, Capt. Hedden, Lt. S. R. Hinds and Lt. R. E. Vermette as firing members, the team won the Revolver Team Trophy, a beautiful ebony and silver shield, for the third consecutive time. They broke three world's' records, two team and one individual, scoring 1,303/1,500 points over the three classes of fire. In the first stage of the firing, scores in twenty seconds at twenty-five yards on a three-inch bull's-eye by each team member, they piled up a lead which was never headed. The scores were 94—94—91—98—95, in the order fired. Lt. Hinds's total individual score was 274, and Maj. Newgarden's 272. The team score at timed fire, the team total, and Lt. Hinds's individual total are all records.

Wimbledon Cup Match.

In this match competitors had to fire twenty shots per man at 1,000 yards. Out of 182 competitors, Sergt. E. J. Blade of the U.S. Marine Corps came in the winner, making the splendid record of 100 points out of a possible 100, and with eighteen bull's-eyes over the required score.

C. J. Van Anbergh, civilian, scored 100 points and 17 additional bull's-eyes; J. W. Hession, civilian, scored 100 points and 16 additional bull's-eyes; Capt. J. L. Tupper, Inf., U.S.A., 100 points and 15 additional bull's-eyes; Lt. S. R. Hinds, Inf., U.S.A., 100 points and 13 bull's-eyes.

International Rifle Team Match.

In this match the only nation represented was the United States. The following were the five competitors, with their aggregate scores: Sergt. M. Fisher, U.S.M.C., 1,090; W. R. Stokes, Washington, D.C., 1,069; L. Nuesslein, Washington, D.C., 1,062; Maj. J. K. Boles, U.S.A., 1,051; and Cdr. C. T. Osburn, 1,029. Total, 5,301 points.

International Pistol Team Match.

In this contest the only competitors was a team from the United States. The shooting members of the team, with aggregate scores, follow: I. R. Calkins, 523; C. A. Price, 513; R. A. Westcott, 512; K. T. Fredericks, 505; J. J. Dunn, 487. Aggregate, 2,540.

Promotions and Retirements

COL. HENRY L. KINNISON, U.S.A., retired, whose retirement from active service, Sept. 1, 1923, for disability incident to the service, was briefly noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 8, 1923, was born in Scott county, Mo., near Charleston, Mo., June 16, 1865. In the spring of 1888 he was tendered an appointment to West Point by Congressman Walker, but was, unfortunately, over the age limit for entrance. In November, 1888, he enlisted in the 7th Infantry, Regular Army, and was in the Sioux campaign of Wounded Knee in the winter of 1888. At that time, an enlisted man was not eligible to take the examinations for a commission unless he had had four years' service and rated as a N.C.O. Pvt. Kinnison was made a corporal, and a sergeant, and in the fall of 1892, took the examinations for a commission, standing third in his class of about ten candidates. On Nov. 19 he was commissioned a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 25th Infantry, with which regiment he served until he reached the grade of captain.

During the war with Spain, the then Lt. Kinnison joined his regiment for the campaign in Cuba. While awaiting embarkation in Florida, Lt. Kinnison, Lt. John Henry Parker (later known as "Gatling Gun Parker"), and a sergeant, discovered that the door to the powder magazine was open and a cask containing powder was on fire. These three men went into the magazine, brought the burning cask out and rolled it into a nearby stream. The magazine was saved. Lt. Kinnison was in command of Co. D, 25th Inf., at the battle of El Caney, and was twice wounded. After that war Lt. Kinnison, in July of 1899, with the 25th Infantry, left Fort Logan for the Philippine Islands on the U.S.A.T. Indiana, of which ship he was made Q.M. for that trip. Soon after reaching Manila, he was appointed a captain of volunteers and placed in charge of the water transportation in Manila, which was then under command of Maj. Carroll A. Devoll, Q.M. Corps. Later Lt. Kinnison was a member of an expedition into the interior of one of the islands and was in combat.

Among other duties he was in command of the town of Castelaos, Zamboles Province. Gen. Arce, one of the Filipino leaders, was then carrying on his activities in that part of Luzon. The officers of the regiment and its colonel, the well known "Andy" Burt, most generously insisted that to Lt. Kinnison belonged the honor of finally "persuading" Gen. Arce to surrender.

In 1902 he received his captaincy in the 29th Infantry, then being organized at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He returned to the United States to join his regiment at that station, and, incidently made the acquaintance of a sturdy two-year-old son, who bore the name of Henry L. Kinnison, jr. The youngster was born at Fort Logan, Colo., two weeks after his father had left that post for the Philippine Islands in 1899. This son is now a first lieutenant, U.S. Army.

Capt. Kinnison was on duty with the 29th Infantry in the Philippines for two years, and after returning to the United States was at Fort Douglas, Utah. In a year's time he again sailed with his regiment for the Philippines. He was subsequently assigned to the 12th Infantry and served on the Mexican border with that command, and later with the 34th Infan-

try in the Big Bend District. In June, 1917, he was made lieutenant colonel, 28th Infantry, and sailed with the 2d Contingent, 1st Division, A.E.F., for France. He was made a colonel, National Army, and detailed for a time as an instructor. Later he was detailed in the I.G.D., after which he was in the line-of-communication work. Later in the winter of 1918, he was ill with the "flu" in the hospital in Bordeaux. He was sent to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment, being discharged in June 1918 and sent to Camp Meade, Md., where he organized the 808th Pioneer Infantry. In August, 1918, he returned to France in command of that regiment, where he was assigned to the 1st Army. He was with the 1st Army from the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, until the Armistice, after which he was sent to Langres. In January, 1919, Col. Kinnison was assigned to command of the 110th Infantry, 28th Division (Keystone Division), with which he remained until that division left for home, after which he was detailed for duty with the I.G.D. at G.H.Q. He returned to the United States in June, 1919. He was graduated from the School of the Line in 1920. from the School of the Staff in 1921, and from the War College in 1922. Col. Kinnison's last duty was as C.O., Fort McDowell, Calif.

THE following officers of the Navy were retired for disability incident to service on the dates named: Mach. Flavel F. Law, U.S.N., Sept. 19; Lt. (j.g.) Gilbert R. Whitworth, U.S.N., Sept. 19; Capt. William H. Reynolds, U.S.N., will be retired Oct. 31, 1923, after completion of thirty years' service.

Capt. Cyrus R. Miller, U.S.N., will be retired Dec. 31, 1923, after completion of thirty years' service.

Obituaries

CRAVEN.—Patricia Anne Craven, infant daughter of Capt. Robert C. Craven, D.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Craven, died at Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 20, 1923.

DUVENDECK.—In announcing the death of Capt. Walter E. Duvendeck, 35th Inf., U.S.A., at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Aug. 27, 1923, heretofore noted in this paper. Col. Toffey, the regimental commander, after giving the military record of the deceased, says, in general orders: "Capt. Duvendeck's passing marks a distinct loss to the regiment and to the Service, the best ideals and traditions of which he constantly endeavored to keep alive and preserve. His loss is deeply regretted by the members of his company and the personnel of the entire regiment. His unselfish devotion to duty and high regard for the Service furnish a wholesome example for all to follow."

HILLMAN.—Chaplain James Wilson Hillman, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, 58 Fair street, Kingston, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1923. He was chaplain of the 16th U.S. Infantry for sixteen years, having been with the regiment during its foreign service. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the Mexican border troubles, and was retired for age in 1917, after twenty-three years of service, with rank of major.

KIMBALL.—The funeral of Capt. William A. Kimball, U.S.A., retired, whose death at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 13, 1923, was noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 22 was held at the post chapel, Presidio, Sept. 15. Capt. Kimball is survived by a widow, Mrs. Stella Kimball; a daughter, Mrs. Charles Freeman, wife of Capt. C. S. Freeman, U.S.N.; two sons, William N. Kimball and Philip N. Kimball; a brother, Judge James N. Kimball, and a nephew, Col. Gordon N. Kimball, U.S.A., judge advocate of the 9th Corps Area, Presidio.

PARRIS.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson Parris, father of Lt. George F. Parris, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Killian Parris of Boston, Mass. died at Austin, Texas, on Aug. 26, 1923.

PULLEN.—Maj. Daniel D. Pullen, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22, 1923, after an illness of several months. Maj. Pullen leaves a widow, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. M. Blake, and one child. Maj. Pullen was the holder of the D.S.C., awarded for extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois de Cuisy, France, Sept. 26, 1918. The citation of the award states that "Col. Pullen displayed conspicuous gallantry and leadership in directing a tank attack on the Bois de Cuisy, after which he rallied a force of disorganized infantry, leading it forward in the face of violent machine gun fire and occupying the ground which had been taken by the tanks. Maj. Pullen was born in the state of Washington, April 27, 1885, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of June 15, 1910, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Among various other duties, he served at West Point as an instructor and was on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and was en route to France in January, 1918, and was assigned to duty with the Tank Corps. He served with American, British and French tank units Feb. 15 to June 1, 1918. He was at General Headquarters, A.E.F., in the office of the Chief of the Tank Corps, and was subsequently in the Toul sector as lieutenant colonel, 2d Engineers. Was with the 1st Army, A.E.F., as acting chief of staff, Tank Corps, and commanding 306th Brigade, Tank Corps; engaged in the St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne operations to Jan. 6, 1919. He was also in Germany with the Army of Occupation and was division engineer, 89th Division, and commanded the 314th Engineers. Maj. Pullen, who held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel during the World War, was awarded the decoration of officer of the order of the Crown of Belgium. The funeral, with full military honors, took place at the post chapel at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 24. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were Lt. Col. Henry C. Jewett, C.E.; Lt. Col. Roger G. Alexander, Prof., U.S.M.A.; Majs. Albert K. B. Lyman, C.E. (Cincinnati, Ohio); Robert H. Dunlop, A.G.D.; Edgar W. Burr, Cav.; Carey H. Brown, C.E.; Fred C. Wallace, F.A.; Daniel H. Torrey, A.G.D.; Robert W. Crawford, C.E., and Capt. Alfred L. Ganahl, C.E.

STIKA.—Mrs. F. J. Stika, mother of Lt. J. E. Stika, U.S.C.G., and Cadet Robert Stika, U.S.M.A., died Sept. 20, 1923.

Service Weddings

DAVIS—MERRILL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Washington Merrill of Berkeley, Calif., announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice Maud, to Mr. Warren J. Davis, Aug. 27, 1923, at Lake Tahoe, Calif. At home after Feb. 1, 1923, Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, Calif.

DENT—WATTS.—Maj. Welborn Dent, U.S.A., and Marjorie Watts were married on Sept. 2, 1923, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

GEHRES — RUMSEY. — Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Worth of San Diego, Calif., of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Rhoda Elizabeth Rumsey, and Lt. Leslie Edward Gehres, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Fahrenholt, which took place at Santa Ana, Calif., on June 16, 1923. Lt. and Mrs. Gehres will make their home at 370 B avenue, Coronado, Calif.

HAGER—WILSON.—Miss Grace Leslie Wilson, only daughter of Lt. Col. Jennings B. Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson, was married in Chicago on Sept. 15, 1923, to Mr. George Caldwell Hager. The Wilson apartment, where the wedding took place, was decorated with a profusion of ferns and flowers and white gauze ribbon. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white lace over georgette, draped at one side and held by a pearl ornament. Her long tulle veil was surmounted by a coronet of real lace and pearls, with a row of orange blossoms across the front. She carried a large shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. After the reception, which was attended by about sixty guests, Mrs. Hager changed to a traveling suit of seal brown, trimmed with dyed squirrel, with sand color hat and shoes. Amid a deluge of rice and confetti the bride and bridegroom departed on their wedding journey, which will take them to San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Grand Canyon and various other points of interest. At the bride's request the flowers used at the wedding were taken to a nearby hospital. Mr. Hager is a member of a prominent Tennessee family, and formerly practiced law in Knoxville. He was a lieutenant of Field Artillery during the World War and was decorated for bravery, and now holds a commission as captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He is general attorney for the Consumer's Company of Chicago, in which city Mr. and Mrs. Hager will reside. They will be at home at the Melrose Apartments, after Oct. 15.

MOORE—ALBRECHT.—Mr. and Mrs. Nunnally Henry Albrecht of Dawson, Ga., announce the marriage of their daughter, Josephine Catherine, to Capt. Charles Henry Moore, jr., U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1923, in the ciyt of Columbus. At home after Sept. 15, Fort Benning, Ga.

MORTON—BEAUBIEN.—Mrs. Mary Louisa Beaubien announces the marriage of her daughter, Charlotte, to Col. Charles Easton Morton, U.S.A., retired, on Sept. 29, 1923, at Ste. Anne de Detroit Church Rectory, Detroit, Mich. Col. and Mrs. Morton will be at home after Nov. 1, at 1068 Vinewood avenue, Detroit. Mrs. Morton is a member of one of the oldest French families in Detroit, her ancestors being among its first settlers. She is an accomplished musician and very popular among the younger set. Col. Morton entered the Regular Army, as an enlisted man in 1894, in the 19th Infantry, and by his ability rose from the ranks, his first commission being that of second lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1898. Before entering the Army Col. Morton was graduated from the Milwaukee High School. He was retired in 1920, with the rank of colonel, for disability. He is related to the Mortons, who were prominent in the early history of Philadelphia. His father was the late Gen. Charles Morton, a Civil War veteran, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A. Col. Morton has been living in St. Louis at 6429 Cates avenue with his son and daughter-in-law, but is now serving as recruiting officer for the Detroit district. He is a member of several clubs, numerous Masonic bodies and patriotic societies. He is related to many prominent families in St. Louis, being the great-grandson of Rufus Easton, who was appointed judge of the Territory of Louisiana in 1805 by President Jecerson. Mr. Easton was the first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Missouri and the first postmaster of St. Louis. Col. Morton's grandfather, Gen. Langdon Chevis Easton, was born at 3d and Elm streets, St. Louis. He was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and Gen. Sherman's chief quartermaster during the Civil War.

NESTON—KING.—The marriage of Miss Sue King, daughter of Mrs. Judson King of Norfolk and Ens. John Louis Neston, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Neston of Nashville, Tenn., was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, on Sept. 17, 1923. Dr. H. H. Covington of Old St. Paul's church officiating. The bride, who was unattended, wore a traveling gown of dark blue braided cloth, with fox fur and a small hat to match. W. Judson King, brother of the bride, was best man. Immediately after the ceremony Ens. and Mrs. Neston left for a wedding trip to the North, and before returning will visit Ens. Neston's parents at Nashville.

OLD—WALLER.—The marriage of Miss Flora Stuart Waller to Mr. Jonathan W. Old, jr., was quietly solemnized at St. Andrew's Church, Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 17, 1923, Rev. Myron B. Marshall officiating. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Mr. Matthew Page Waller, only members of the immediate families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Old have left for a wedding trip to Bermuda, after which they will reside at 317 Pembroke avenue, Norfolk. Mrs. Old is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Page Waller, and a granddaughter of the late Gen. J. E. B. Stuart of the Confederate army. She is also a niece of Maj. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S. M.C., retired. Mr. Old is a brother of Mrs. J. S. Barleon, and of Mrs. H. V. McKittrick.

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Herman N. Baum of Leavenworth, Kas., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Gladys Marie, to Maj. Joseph Ray Davis, Field Art., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Mrs. Elizabeth Winfield of Highland Falls, N.Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Catharine Eloise, to Cadet Clarence Everett Rothgeb, class of 1924, U.S.M.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. William Rothgeb of Fredonia, Kas.

Mrs. Middleton S. Guest of Wardour-on-Severn, Annapolis, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Ann B. Guest, to Mr. Ronald G. Hinchliffe, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hinchliffe of Boston and Peacedale, R.I. Miss Guest is the daughter of the late Surg. Middleton S. Guest, U.S.N., and a granddaughter of the late Commodore John Guest, U.S.N., and Anna Pleasanton Guest, daughter of the late Gen. Augustus Pleasanton of Philadelphia.



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Military and Naval Clubs and Societies

THE NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

During the past week the membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association has increased to 2,987, with one assessment from each amounting to $7,229. The following officers applied for membership during the week: Chf. Carp. Ellis B. Berkstresser, Lt. Clyde W. Brunson, Lt. Karl S. Farnum, Mach. Henry E. Keller, Lt. Percy W. McCord, Lt. Chester B. Peake, Lt. Alexander Riggin, Lt. Don M. Robinson, Chf. Btsn. John D. Thompson and Lt. Roswell H. Blair, all U.S.N.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

At the Tenth Triennial Convention of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, held at Milwaukee, Wis., the following officers were unanimously elected to serve for three years:

Commander general—Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A. (ret.), Westwood, Mass.

Secretary general—Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, Q.M., Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy secretary general—Maj. Pelham St. George Bissell, Inf. R.C., U.S.A., 641 Washington street, New York city.

Treasurer general—Capt. Harrison A. Bispham, U.S.N., ret., Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deputy treasurer general—Maj. M. L. C. Funkhouser, 174 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Registrar general—Maj. Howard A. Giddings, 700 Main street, Hartford, Conn.

Historian general—Lt. Col. Emerson G. Taylor, Hartford, Conn.

Judge advocate general—Col. Washington Bowie, jr., Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

Chaplain general—Brig. Gen. William G. Everson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Recorder general—Col. Guy A. Boyle, Anderson, Ind.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGION OF VALOR.

The Army and Navy Legion of Valor, composed exclusively of men who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross in the wars of the United States, will hold their thirty-third annual convention in New York city on Oct. 1, 2 and 3 at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The mayor's committee for distinguished guests, through its chairman, Rodman Wanamaker, is co-operating in the plans now in process through which the city will do honor to the nation's decorated heroes.

Lt. John McCloy, U.S.N., is the national commander of the Legion. Governor Smith is honorary chairman of the New York Sponsoring Committee, and Franklin D. Roosevelt general chairman. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip is chairman of the Woman's Committee. R. E. Condon is chairman, A. W. Proctor secretary, and S. G. Gumperts treasurer of the committee. The program of entertainment will include a notable reunion of these old and new men of war, a ball and reception, a luncheon, and a trip around the harbor on a Government ship.

THE SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will hold its thirty-first general meeting at 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York city, Nov. 8 and 9. A number of interesting papers will be read and lantern slides will be shown. Among the papers to be read are the following: "Comments on Aviation, Naval and Commercial," by Capt. E. S. Land, U.S.N.; "Propeller Design Based Upon Model Propeller Eperiments," by Rear Adm. David W. Taylor, U.S.N.; "The Probable Effects Upon Ports of the Probable Growth of Ships," by Cdr. John H. Walsh, U.S.N.; "The Economics of Transatlantic Liners of Various Lengths," by Mr. Carl E. Peterson; "The Manufacture of Heavy Steel Castings for Ships, with Special Reference to Stern Frames, Rudders, Shaft Brackets and Stems," by Mr. H. P. Frear. The annual banquet will be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, Friday evening, Nov. 9.

Interesting Publications

U.S. AIR SERVICE for September, 1923, among other interesting matter, contains the following articles: "Night Air Mail Service from Coast to Coast," by Frank J. Brunner; "Reserve Officers Enjoy Training at Langley Field," by Maj. W. G. Schauffler, jr.; "St. Louis Has an Aeronautical History," by Maj. A. B. Lambert; "Training a Major General to Fly," by Maj. H. A. Dargue; "The Modern Casey Jones," by L. C. Davis; "Navy Will Compete at St. Louis and Abroad," by Lt. T. T. Patterson; "The Wind Factor in Flight: An Analysis of One Year's Record of the Air Mail," by W. R. Gregg and Lt. J. Parker Van Zandt.

THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF MODERN GOVERNMENT, by Col. Lucius Hudson Holt, U.S.A., published by the Macmillan Company, New York, has just been issued.

Col. Holt, professor of English and history at the U.S. Military Academy, in this volume has given students of government, in particular, an exceedingly valuable and interesting work. It is a general presentation of elementary principles, to be followed by a close analytical study of the Government of the United States, or of Great Britain, of France, or of any other country. The statistics and illustrative citations in Col. Holt's previous book have proved so valuable a feature for reference work that they have been expanded in the present volume. Students of government may be especially interested in the constitutions of the new Germany, the Irish Free State and of Soviet Russia. A chapter on military government and one on the new Russian government have been included. Credit is given Majs. R. M. Lyon, James J. O'Hara, E. F. Hastings, George V. Strong, and other officers for aid given.

Sports

3D INFANTRY WINS AT POLO.

The 3d Infantry, U.S.A., at Fort Snelling completed a most successful polo tournament on Labor Day, the occasion being the second annual international meet, involving teams from St. Paul and Minneapolis and Winnipeg, Canada. The Fort Snelling A team, composed of 3d Infantry officers, successfully defended the Sifton challenge cup which they won in Winnipeg last year, winning a two-game series, in which the total score of both games determined the possessor of the cup for the coming year. The American officers ran up a total score of 15 points to 8 for their opponents, the St. Charles Country Club of Winnipeg.

The first game resulted in a 9 to 4 victory for the 3d Infantry team, but the score does not tell an accurate story of the struggle. At the end of the first half the score stood 3 to 3, and nobody attempted to pick a winner. However, in the second half of the game the superior team play of the Snelling players enabled them to run up a total of 9 points, while their opponents scored only 1 more. Every goal was hotly contested by the Canadians and they were scored only through spectacular plays, in which every player fulfilled his duties.

The second day the Canadians came back as strong as they were at the beginning of the first game and excitement ran high as they attempted to overcome the commanding lead the American players had taken the previous day. The 3d Infantry team finally emerged victors, though the score was close—6 to 4. The Sifton cup remained another year with the Fort Snelling team, which annexed it in the first annual meet in Winnipeg last season.

Maj. C. B. Lyman, coach and field captain of the team, who played brilliant and spectacular polo at No. 3 position, deserves a great deal of credit for the victory of his team. Capt. W. B. Tuttle at No. 2, Capt. J. P. Gammon as back and 1st Lt. W. R. Hazelrigg at No. 1 added their share of team work and gave excellent support to every play.

Junior Elimination Contest.

At the same time a junior elimination contest was held for B teams, in which the St. Charles B team came out victorious and was awarded the final possession of a silver cup donated by a St. Paul firm. The other teams in this tournament were the Fort Snelling B, the Minneapolis citizens' four, and the "Green Dragons", a combination of Cavalry and Artillery officers on duty with the summer training camps at Fort Snelling.

The St. Charles team's closest competitor for high honors was the Fort Snelling B four. In the game between these two teams, the result was absolutely in doubt until the final gong. The advantage rested first with one team, then the other, until the final period, when the Canadians, better mounted, scored the deciding goal and held their own for the remainder of the game.

The Sifton Trophy.

The Sifton trophy is a silver challenge cup donated by Maj. John W. Sifton, noted Canadian sportsman of Winnipeg. Maj. Sifton is a great follower of the sport and is an excellent player himself. His award was made for the purpose of promoting polo in Winnipeg and the Twin Cities. The tournaments are to be held annually, the first in Winnipeg in 1922, the second, just completed, at Fort Snelling. The next tournament will be held in Winnipeg.

ARMY WINS HAWAIIAN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FROM NAVY.

For the third consecutive year the Hawaiian Department baseball team won from the Navy the Service championship of Hawaii, at Honolulu, Sept. 8. The series of the 1923 season was made easy for the Army by the winning of three games in succession.

In the first game of the series the Army triumphed easily. The soldiers soon found the weakness of the Navy pitchers, and batted three from the box before the close of the game. The final score was Army 14, Navy 2.

The second game was played at Schofield Barracks, and proved to be a desperate battle for the Army. In the ninth inning the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of the Navy, when the soldiers made two lucky hits and won the game by the narrow margin of one run.

In the third and last game, played in Honolulu, the expected come-back of the Navy failed to materialize and the Army won by a score of 8 to 2. The great weakness of the Navy this season was the evident lack of capable pitchers, which gave the hard-hitting Army team a decided advantage.

ARMY PLAYS NOTRE DAME OCT. 13.

Capt. Matthew B. Ridgway, manager of athletics at the U.S. Military Academy, has announced that the Army-Notre Dame football game will be played Oct. 13 at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N.Y. The entire cadet corps and the cadet band have been given permission to attend the game. Capt. Ridgway has stated that the seat sale will be placed entirely in the hands of the owners of the park.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 3, 1923.

Mrs. Beverly F. Browne was a charming bridge-luncheon hostess Tuesday for Mmes. Otho W. Farr, John Toffey, Edward Barney, James P. Barney, Wallace McNamara, George M. Brooke, Clyde Abraham, H. Bernard McMurdo, Arthur A. White, Bain, James Kirk, Charles B. Hazeltine, Charles Souder, William Clarke, Shillock, Lester M. Kilgarif, Harry W. O. Kinnard, Howell Hanson, William J. Jones and Osgood McIntyre. The 11th Field Artillery Bridge Club was entertained Monday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Lester M. Kilgarif and Lt. and Mrs. Osgood McIntyre.

Maj. and Mrs. B. G. Ferris were dinner hosts Thursday evening to Capts. and Mmes. Frank M. Child and Patrick McKenzie, and Lt. and Mrs. William A. Marsh. Mrs. Frederick D. Sharp gave a luncheon Monday, honoring Mmes. George M. Brooke and Charles Hazeltine. Maj. and Mrs. H. Bernard McMurdo entertained informally at dinner Friday evening for Maj. and Mrs. Iverson B. Summers.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Connor entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Capts. and Mmes. Alfred Balsam, Charles Welsh, Thomas Sinkler, Capt. Harvey C. Kearney, Mrs. Kearney, sr., Chaplain Peter Kilkenny and Lt. and Mrs. Gilbert Procter. The Tuesday Bridge Club met this week at the quarters of Mrs. Iverson B. Summers.

Capt. and Mrs. Maurice G. Stubbs, 19th Inf., gave a bridge party Saturday evening. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Brambila, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wallace McNamara, Majs. and Mmes. B. F. Delamater, Fred W. Llewellyn and McCants, Capts. and Mmes. Alfred Balsam, Paul V. Kellogg, Paul D. Connor, Read B. Harding and Harold G. Head, Mrs. Ella Misner, Miss Helene Connor, Lts. and Mmes. Charles W. Christenberry, James Hyde and Leonard Smith. Mrs. William R. Schaefer entertained informally at bridge Monday evening for Mmes. George M. Brooke, James C. Hughes, Russell Dixon, Hamilton Templeton, Robert M. Montague, Urban Niblo, John G. Brackenridge, Edwin V. Kerr, Henry Tisdale, Robert H. Crosby, Lawrence E. Heyduck and Charles G. Knight. The Ninth Street Bridge Club met Tuesday evening at the quarters of Lt. and Mrs. Robert V. Laughlin. Mrs. Oram gave a prettily appointed tea Tuesday afternoon, honoring Mrs. Edward H. Schulz.

Lt. and Mrs. Woodburn Remington, Miss Hazel Metsler and Capt. Harvey C. Kearney were the dinner guests Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. O. Freeborn. Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Sharpless entertained at dinner Saturday evening at the Haleiwa Hotel for Lt. and Mrs. Elsmere J. Walters. Lt. and Mrs. Stanton T. Smith gave a Chinese dinner Thursday evening at the Schofield Chop Suey House. The Air Service Evening Bridge Club met Monday evening at the quarters of Lt. and Mrs. James E. Adams.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Sharpless entertained at dinner Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Herbert F. Teate, Lts. and Mmes. Claude L. Gamble, Elsmere J. Walters, Chilton Wheeler, Charles Carlton, Younger A. Pitts and Frank N. Mallory, Misses Marjorie and Miriam Hockman, Capt. Edgar Tulley, Lts. Edgar Heylmun, Homer Dittmore and Robert V. Thomas. Lt. and Mrs. Philip E. Gallagher, who were en route to China for station, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. George Van W. Pope for the few days during which the transport was in port. Mrs. Gallagher is a sister of Mrs. Pope. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence C. Fenn entertained informally at dinner Wednesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Welsh gave a mah jong dinner Tuesday evening for Capts. and Mmes. J. P. Horan, Glen Harker and Frank E. Brokaw. Lt. and Mrs. Woodburn Remington entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Col. Lewis Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. O. Freeborn, Miss Hazel Metsler and Capt. Harvey C. Kearney. Lt. and Mrs. Chilton Wheeler were hosts Monday evening at a Chinese dinner at the Chop Suey House. Their guests were Lts. and Mmes. Younger A. Pitts and Edward Wood and Mrs. Myrtle Leith. Lt. and Mrs. Jean Edens entertained the Three Table Card Club on Tuesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank Sharpless were dinner guests Tuesday evening of Lt. and Mrs. Elsmere Walters. Mabel Grant entertained a number of young friends on Friday afternoon at the quarters of her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Chapman Grant. The occasion was her fifth birthday anniversary. Mrs. James P. Barney gave a prettily appointed bridge-luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Edward E. Barney. Other guests were Mmes. R. P. Davis, R. M. Brambila, George M. Brooke, Beverly Browne, W. F. Hase, Wallace McNamara, Otho W. Farr, Clyde Abraham, Douglas W. Cairns, Charles P. Stivers, Baine, Arthur A. White, Joel F. Watson, Robert V. Laughlin, J. F. Hyde, and Miss McCoy.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert Young gave a dinner Wednesday evening at which were present Capt. and Mrs. Francis Macon, Mrs. T. S. Clark, Miss Isabelle Clark, Misses Helen Louise and Julia Young, Capt. Crosby Elliott, Lts. Robert Creuter, Bolin and Lee Denson. Capts. and Mmes. O. Freeborn and Thomas Richardson were joint hosts at a beach party Monday evening. Guests were Capts. and Mmes. Glenn Harker and William B. White, Lt. and Mrs. Woodburn Remington, Miss Hazel Metzler, Misses Marjorie and Miriam Hockman, Capts. Harvey C. Kearney and Geoffrey Baldwin and Lt. Lewis D. Hixson.

Lt. and Mrs. Harrison Travis had as weekend guests Lt. and Mrs. George West of Fort Ruger. Mrs. Maurice V. Patton has returned from Fort Kamehameha, where she has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harold F. Johnson. Mrs. Edward H. Schulz entertained at tea Friday afternoon for Mmes. Oram, Hyde, Grenata, Rhodes, Groves, Coughlin, Creary, Lawrence, Rummagi, Huntsbarder, Chorpening, Trower, Bowman and Thorn.

Court of Inquiry on Wreck of Destroyers

THE thirteen officers of the U.S. Navy named as defendants before the Court of Inquiry investigating the wreck of seven destroyers off Point Arguello, Calif., Sept. 8, at the session of the court at San Diego, Calif., Sept. 22, made a request to take the stand as witnesses and aid the court to get at all the facts concerning the disaster.

Rear Adm. Pratt, presiding member of the Court of Inquiry, characterized the defendants' offer to tell all they knew under oath as "worthy of the best traditions of the Navy." Lt. Comdr. Leslie Bratton, judge advocate, declared their attiude worthy of the highest praise.

The defendants who signified their desire to testify were: Capt. Edward H. Watson, commander of the eleventh destroyer squadron; Capt. Robert Morris, commander of destroyer squadron division 33; Comdr. William S. Pye, commander of division 31; Comdr. Louis P. Davis, commanding U.S.S. Woodbury; Comdr. William P. Gaddis, commanding U.S.S. Somers; Comdr. William L. Calhoun, commanding U.S.S. Young; Comdr. William H. Toaz, commanding U.S.S. S. P. Lee, and Lt. Comdrs. John F. McClain, Donald T. Hunter, Walter D. Seed, jr., Herbert O. Roesch and Richard H. Booth, commanding the destroyers Farragut, Delphy, Fuller, Nicholas and Chauncey, respectively.

Of the vessels named the Farragut and Somers were damaged, but managed to pull off the rocks; the other seven were wrecked.

Lt. Laurence F. Blodgett, navigating officer of the Delphy, who was named the thirteenth defendant, was not present when the other defendants announced their action, but his counsel stated that the lieutenant was anxious to resume the stand.

The admiral then announced that court would adjourn until Sept. 24 to give the several officers named as "interested parties in the status of defendants" time to prepare to testify.

The text of the defendants' request as read by Capt. Craven was as follows:

"Due to the fact that the commanding officers, division commanders and squadron commanders of the vessels that appeared in the incident under investigation are all defendants, it has made it difficult to bring before the court navigational data and details to correctly picture the catastrophe. After the navigator of the Delphy had testified to certain details in reply to questions of the judge advocate of the court he found himself placed in the status of a defendant and withdrew from the stand.

"Consequently, he became ineligible to cross-examination by the defense. It would appear that if this process should be continued and navigators of other vessels were called as witnesses, and, after replying to certain questions by the court and the judge advocate, these officers became interested parties, the defendants would automatically be barred from presenting views of the disaster, other than those revealed by the interrogations by the court and judge advocate.

"The complete picture would not be obtained for the rights of the defendants would not be completely guarded. Capt. Watson, from the beginning of this investigation, has been anxious to take the stand to explain motives which prompted certain decisions on the evening of Sept. 8."

At the session of the Court of Inquiry on Sept. 20 Lt. Cdr. John M. Ashley, U.S.N., district communication superintendent, 11th Naval District, produced the log of the Point Arguello radio compass station which had sent out numerous signals in the hours preceding the disaster, warning the destroyer squadron that it was still too far north of the point to attempt an eastward turn into Santa Barbara channel.

No complaints had ever been made to him, as superintendent of communications, that the bearings sent out by Point Arguello station were inaccurate, Cdr. Ashley said, adding that he was sure if a material error had ever been made he would have been informed of it.

Asked if any change in equipment had been made at Point Arguello which might have affected the operation of the station, Cdr. Ashley said that "one of the masts was dropped at noon," and admitted that no inspections or technical adjustments had been made to make sure that the accuracy of the station had not been affected by this incident. He also admitted that no warnings had been sent out to ships at sea that the accuracy of Point Arguello compass bearings might be affected by this circumstance.

"Was there any confusion in the air which might have led to inaccurate bearings being sent out?" counsel for Capt. Edward H. Watson, U.S.N., commanding the destroyer squadron, asked.

"Well, there was an unusual number of ships asking for bearings that night," replied Cdr. Ashley, "and as a result there appeared to be some confusion in the air."

Counsel for Capt. Watson introduced a telegram signed J. R. Stapler, which said: "Have in our possession two sets of radio bearings which, had we not disregarded them, would have put us ashore on San Miguel Island, Aug. 23. One set received while anchored among rocks on north side of island. Will gladly furnish same with log extract, if will be of service to you." The sender gave his address as 152 Riverside Drive, New York, but counsel for Capt. Watson said he did not know the sender, or what ship he was in. At the Merchant Marine Officers' Club, 152 Riverside Drive, it was said that J. R. Stapler had been first mate of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's freighter Arizona.

During the testimony on Sept. 22 Capt. N. E. Cousins, master of the Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Ruth Alexander, testified that no abnormal currents affecting navigation were noticeable off Point Arguello on Sept. 9, the day after the wreck of the seven destroyers. Capt. Cousins said that in thirty years of experience traveling coast routes he had found the best means of checking his course was to take frequent soundings, especially in foggy weather. Asked if he usually took compass bearings from Point Arguello to aid him in navigating in that vicinity, the captain said: "We usually take them every half hour or so in a fog, but we do not rely upon them. They are wrong as often as they are right."

Capt. Edward H. Watson, U.S.N., commander of Destroyer Squadron 11, in his testimony before the court on Sept. 23 stated that he himself made the decision to change the course of the squadron to the eastward at nine o'clock on the night of the wreck. He said he made the decision at 8:25 p.m., and instructed Lt. Cdr. Donald T. Hunter, commanding the flagship Delphy, leading the squadron, to order the eastward turn at nine o'clock, when, it was estimated, the ships would be safely south of Point Arguello, in position to swing into the Santa Barbara channel. Capt. Watson was asked to tell details of the squadron's voyage south from San Francisco toward San Diego. He told how he had received orders for the movement from Rear Adm. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commander-in-chief of the destroyer squadrons of the Battle Fleet. Capt. Watson said his instructions from Rear Adm. Kittelle were that the speed of the voyage was to be not less than twenty knots. Capt. Watson then issued orders to his squadron officers, he testified, passing on the instructions he had received.

Proceedings of Sept. 25.

Capt. Edward H. Watson, U.S.N., on Sept. 25 told the court that he had made the decision to turn eastward, despite radio warnings that they were too far north, and that Lt. Cdr. Hunter had issued the order to change course at nine o'clock in accordance with his instructions, for which he assumed full responsibility.

According to previous testimony by Lt. L. F. Blodgett, navigation officer of the Delphy, he and Lt. Cdr. Donald T. Hunter together made the fatal decision to turn eastward at nine o'clock on the night of the wreck, the latter actually issuing the order for a change of course.

Lt. Cdr. Hunter testified on Sept. 25 that at no time between the departure from San Francisco to their arrival at a position off Pidgeon Point was any ship in the squadron steering a steady course or making a steady speed. Consequently it was impossible, he said, to check with accuracy to revolutions per minute of their propellers, although they based their estimate of distance covered on this revolutions count.

Lt. Cdr. Hunter was on the witness stand several hours and gave a detailed account of the voyage of the Delphy and the alleged inaccurate compass bearings sent from Point Arguello. He was being cross-examined by counsel for other defendants and had just finished citing an unseasonable northerly current and the type of radio compass used at Point Arguello as the "real causes" of the destroyer disaster when he was interrupted by Adm. Pratt, senior member of the court.

"Do you mean to say that the wreck was an act of Providence," asked the admiral, "or an error in judgment?"

"I'll have to admit that it was an error in judgment," replied the witness. Then, after a long pause: "But as contributory causes I believe the unusual northerly current we encountered near Point Arguello and the fact that a bilateral radio compass is used there were partly responsible. I think there is also a possibility that abnormal currents caused by the Japanese earthquake might have been another contributory cause, or magnetic disturbances connected with the solar eclipse affecting the compass; but of these I cannot, of course, speak with any first-hand knowledge."

Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle, commander of the destroyer squadrons, sent citations on Sept. 25 commending all of the destroyers' officers for their "splendid behavior" in the tumult and horror of the disaster to the Navy Department, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, and other officials.

Capt. Watson, in answer to a question, stated that soundings could not have been taken while the squadron was traveling at twenty knots; that a division commander would first have had to ask him for permission to slow down for soundings.

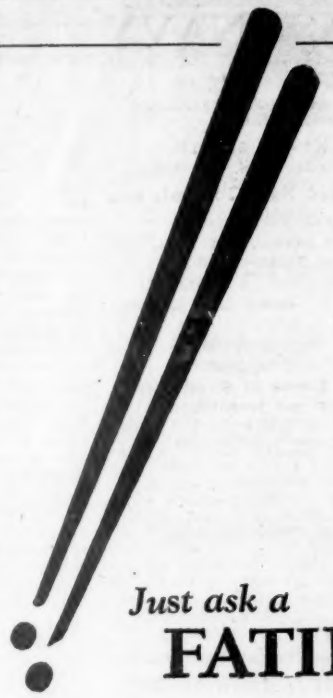
Here Adm. Pratt interrupted again. "But, as a matter of fact, were your navigation facilities any better than those of your division commanders, had they chosen to exercise a little initiative?" he asked.

"No," anwered the witness.

"Do you feel that you can assume all of the responsibility that at times must fall on the shoulders of your division commanders, particularly that part of their responsibility which concerns the safeguarding of their vessels?"

"I have no desire to assume their responsibilities," Capt. Watson answered. "I simply want to make clear that I assume all of my own."

Capt. Watson said he had made the decision to turn east at nine o'clock on the night of Sept. 8, five minutes before his squadron crashed. He admitted he steered his course by dead reckoning only, paying little regard to radio compass bearings, which just prior to the wreck showed his ships were too far north to swing eastward into Santa Barbara channel. Of the officers and men who faced death with him off Honda he had only words of commendation and testimony concerning their brave deeds. He denied emphatically that liquor was in any way responsible for the disaster, and said that if any of his officers and men had had liquor aboard their ships he must have known about it, since "destroyers are such small vessels that officers and men are thrown into closest association, and one could not conceal liquor from the others."



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NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS.

Cir. Letter 62, Sept. 6, 1923, Militia Bureau.

Subject: Waiver of requirements of paragraphs 110 and 932, National Guard Regulations.

To: The Adjutants General of all states, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following amendment to telegram dated July 20, 1923, sent to all state adjutants general and corps area and department commanders, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"In accordance with provisions of Sec. 60, National Defense act, Secretary of War authorizes following general exception in the composition of National Guard units, for the period April 1 to Sept. 30, 1923: No National Guard unit will be required to have an enrolled enlisted strength greater than fifty: Provided, that in those units which have been Federally recognized for more than six months, and for which the Tables of Organization prescribe an enlisted strength of over fifty-eight, the officers will not be entitled to Federal pay for field training unless at least fifty per cent. of the officers and at least thirty-six enlisted men attend. Officers belonging to organizations will be entitled to pay for armory drills if enrolled enlisted strength of at least fifty is maintained and at least fifty per cent. of officers and sixty per cent. of enlisted men attend such drills. This waiver of the requirements of both paragraphs 110 and 932, National Guard Regulations, applies only for the period stated."

2. The telegram of July 20, 1923, referred to in paragraph 1 reads as follows:

"In accordance with provisions of Sec. 60 the National Defense act, the Secretary of War authorizes following general exception in the composition of National Guard units, for the period from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1923: No National Guard unit will be required to have an enrolled enlisted strength greater than fifty: Provided, that in those units which have been Federally recognized for more than six months, and for which the Tables of Organization prescribe an enlisted strength of over fifty-eight, the officers will not be entitled to Federal pay unless at least fifty per cent. of the officers and at least thirty-six enlisted men attend. This waiver of the requirements of both paragraphs 10 and 932, National Guard Regulations, applies to field training and armory drill, but only for the period stated."

E. J. WILLIAMS,
Executive, for and in the absence of the Chief, Militia Bureau.

CORRECTION IN POLO GAME.

In accounts of the second polo game between teams from the United States and British Armies at Westbury, Long Island, N.Y., it was erroneously stated that Maj. John K. Herr, Cav., U.S.A., made the foul which gave the British a free drive at goal. As a matter of fact, the Army and Navy Journal is informed that the foul was made by Maj. Arthur H. Wilson, U.S.A., and is so shown on the official records.

The account of the game in the Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 22 and in other papers should be corrected accordingly.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1923.

The U.S. Army Polo Victory

IN winning the world's military polo championship from the British army our officers have brought distinction to themselves and honor to their country. The visitors' combination was a most formidable one, having a rating in the final and deciding game of 33 goals as compared with the 17-goal rating for the United States Army team. Before the series started there were few rash enough to predict victory for our Cavalrymen against such veteran polo players. Yet they galloped home with the championship in convincing fashion. Their brilliant horsemanship, clever team work, and indomitable courage surmounted overwhelming odds and showed the United States Army at its best.

Although polo has long been played in our Army, last year, when they won the junior championship, was the first time that our officers ever scored a conspicuous success. They repeated that success this summer and then crowned a glorious season with the recent spectacular victory over the renowned Britishers. How can such a sudden rise to polo fame be explained? Has our Army suddenly developed some excellent players and first class mounts? Not at all. Polo players and ponies are years in the making. The answer is that the material for first class players has always been in the Army, but nothing except first class playing conditions could ever get it out. No matter how many years one may play the galloping game on poor fields and scrub mounts he will never emerge from the mediocre class until he competes on fine polo fields in real fast polo. But these conditions have not been available to our Army heretofore because of the lack of suitable mounts, poor fields and other service conditions that could only be ameliorated by official support, which was never accorded in a substantial degree.

Having faith in the ability of his Army players, Gen. Pershing decided last year to permit a few of them to remain together long enough to work out a team. They were also accorded such slight assistance in the selection of ponies as it was possible for the Department to give and invited to play on the Meadow Brook fields. This encouragement worked wonders and brought the Army the junior championship. The same policy was continued this year with the well known gratifying results.

But there is another and even more important lesson that should be heeded from this splendid polo classic. The stands at Meadow Brook were packed as never before, and gave convincing proof of the growing popularity of the Army's participation in the galloping game. The American people are intensely proud of native prowess in all respects, particularly in sports. Our Army has much to show them, which they are entitled to see, and will enthusiastically support if given half an opportunity. But we cannot "hide our light under a bushel" and expect the public to be interested in our activities. Lack of interest on the part of some citizens toward the Army cannot truthfully be regarded as ill will; rather is it an unfamiliarity with the Service. The blame for this condition rests largely with the military personnel itself because of past failure to recognize the importance of this educational work.

For the Army to remain in a healthy condition it must hold the interest of the general public in time of peace. To do this the realm of sports holds unlimited points of contact. The public should be encouraged to attend Army athletic contests whenever possible, and such opportunities of getting the people acquainted with the Military Establishment should be exploited to the limit. Polo has been proven a most popular contact because it is a most thrilling sport that has few equals as a spectator's game. Furthermore, from the professional standpoint, it stands alone as a training for officers. Obviously, then, the War Department should encourage the mounted sport at every opportunity and Gen. Pershing is to be commended for affording the American public the opportunity to see what superb horsemen and polo players we have in our regiments.

Let us hope that this is but a good beginning and that the official sanction given to polo this year will be adopted as a permanent War Department policy. This is all that is now needed to assure, in the near future, an Army player or two on the world's championship polo team. It is also probable that this remarkable victory for American horsemanship will stimulate the pride of our Congress to the extent of permitting the War Department to purchase some mounts so that our unhorsed regiments can mount again.

"Red" Politics Makes Strange Bedfellows

NEWSPAPERS have charged from time to time that, although disguised under the political denomination of Republicans and Democrats, there are actually members of the Congress of the United States who are heart and soul Communists in principle. It is probable that such statements have been exaggerated; that, though tending towards radicalism of the most pronounced type, no member of the present national legislative body openly or secretly supports the "Red" program as directed from Moscow.

But, as revealed from a study of the documents seized during the raid at Bridgman, Mich., "Red" politics makes strange bedfellows.

The program of the Bridgman convention called, among other things, for an immediate bonus of $500 for each ex-Service man of the World War, $1,000 to each man who was wounded, and $5,000 to the dependents of each soldier or sailor who died in the Service, "funds for this purpose to be taken from the military and naval budgets, respectively."

The enactment of any such measure would leave the country without any semblance of a military or naval force for from seven to ten years, harmonizing perfectly with the Moscow program for the United States. There is little to fear at this time that even the most ardent bonus advocate would approve of such a plan of payment.

But equally as destructive, if not fatal, for the present scheme of national defense is the proposition of Congressman Isaac Sherwood of Ohio. In a poll of the incoming Congress made after the last elections by the New York Times he stated: "I favor the bonus. Reducing the Army and Navy to a peace-time basis saving $500,000,000. Give that as the first payment."

The total annual cost of all the components of the Army and Navy, including the millions allotted for the non-military rivers and harbors work, reaches a sum barely above the figure set by Congressman Sherwood as the "first payment." The New York Times report did not state whether the $500,000,000 saving was to be made in one year. But even were the sum to be lopped off the appropriations during a three-year period, surely the limit for a "first payment," such action would necessitate the practical abandonment of any attempt at civilian training and instruction of members of the National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps and C.M.T.C. It would also mean the reduction of the National Guard to a point of uselessness as a national defense force, and the transformation of the units of the Regular Establishments, military and naval, into small groups of caretakers for forts and battleships.

Congressman Sherwood could probably in all truth deny that his proposal was in any way influenced by the Bridgman demand of the Communist Party of America. But the results of the enactment of either of the two measures would be identical. The nation's defense forces would be powerless in case of armed revolution in this country.

The "Red" propaganda has been so insidiously and skillfully spread that even the most clever politicians, who for reasons of their own are opposed to the National Defense act, must beware lest they find themselves walking hand in hand with those whose aim is the speedy overthrow of the United States Government.

Misconception Regarding Bombing Tests

IT is scarcely surprising that important sections of the American press have seriously misinterpreted rational lessons which may be drawn from the recent bombing tests against the battleships Virginia and New Jersey. The layman cannot be expected to appreciate the difference between the effectiveness of bombing under service conditions and the wholly artificial arrangements as actually carried out. It is impossible to believe that those responsible for such artificiality could have been so disloyal as to have deliberately intended to deceive the American public in a matter so vital to their security; yet the effect seems to have been just as misleading as though done deliberately.

On leading daily paper had this to say editorially. "Flying machines dropping bombs that cost a few dollars have again demonstrated for the benefit of the American people that battleships are obsolete. The old battleship Virginia, used as a target, was sunk in thirty minutes by a flyer 10,000 feet up. How many forty-million-dollar battleships will this country build to supply amusing targets some day for foreign fliers? Forty million dollars spent wisely on flying ships, with a few more millions on submarines, would make fighting fleets unnecessary, and attack by any nation foolish."

The attack was made upon battleships dead in the water and distant only about thirty miles from shore. The route to them was carefully marked by ships distributed at intervals. No resistance whatever, either by fighting planes, anti-air guns, or high-speed zig-zag maneuver was offered. The bombers had ample time, undisturbed, to make calculations for accurate aim. The targets were of antiquated design for bombproofness, and had been partially dismantled sufficiently to impair their water-tight integrity. Even an old-fashioned design of twenty years ago was not given a fair chance through insuring the closing and water-tightness of doors, airports and hatches.

Under such circumstances it is remarkable, not that the targets were sunk, but that they were not sunk very much sooner, and with an expenditure of much fewer bombs. A submarine, or destroyer, or cruiser, or battleship would have done the job very much more quickly and more cheaply. If the test is to be considered in any sense a demonstration of the effectiveness of the use of bombing for the destruction of modern battleships, then it must be regarded as a failure from the air point of view. Let those who doubt the accuracy of the preceding statement reflect upon a reverse situation.

Suppose that a large bombing machine were suspended stationary in the air at a distance of from 2,000 to 3,000 yards from a battleship, or cruiser, or destroyer, and that it took the ship several hours to fire fifty very deliberately aimed and unopposed shots before destroying the airplane. Would this demonstrate the obsolescence of aircraft? One can easily imagine the fulminescence of some air radicals over the unfairness of such a test.

The editorial matter quoted above contains the usual fallacy as to the relative cost of air power and sea power. The former, principally by reason of its rapid deterioration, is very much the more expensive. In spite of an expenditure approaching $2,000,000,000 during the last six years on air power, our existing strength in the air is almost negligible. On the other hand, our present fleet, a very powerful force which will last at least ten years longer, cost only about one-third this sum.

The American public may be hoodwinked into believing that air power has displaced sea power theoretically, but few will be able to fool them when it comes to footing the excessive bills incident to "making fighting fleets unnecessary" by spending money "wisely on flying ships."

Only a stupid or a disloyal person will preach the doctrine of air power as a substitute for either sea power or land power. It is in no sense such a substitute and never can be, for the basic reason that an air craft is inherently either a land craft or a sea craft. It must spend 99 per cent. of its time on the surface of the globe, whence all its support must come. Air power is an extremely important auxiliary to armies and navies, probably the most important of all military and naval adjuncts. There is no valid argument against a large expansion of land and water aviation above the forces which we now possess. Large increases of air power are needed to make our Army and our Navy balanced. But to advocate a substitution of air power to displace either land or sea forces is folly.

Capt. Watson's Generous Action

WHATEVER may be said as to the degree of culpability of Capt. Edward H. Watson, U.S.N., in connection with the recent destroyer wreck on the Pacific coast, nothing but praise can be given him for his outstanding manliness in assuming full responsibility and in seeking to relieve from blame those who he terms his "able and loyal subordinates." This is a type of genuine leadership of which the United States Navy may well be proud and in which it will find much strength.

Capt. Watson has not merely to consider the possible immediate punishment which may come to him as a direct consequence of the affair. Under the system of promotion by selection in the Navy he is also confronted with the probability of a permanently ruined career in the event of his serious culpability being established. Under such circumstances he could never hope for further promotion; never hope to achieve that desire strongly inbred in every naval officer—to serve the country well in a high capacity. Yet Capt. Watson has given a splendid example of the finest attributes of character overcoming the elemental instinct of self-preservation. Voluntarily waiving the fundamental right of a defendant to place the burden of proof upon the prosecution, and to refrain from testifying under oath to any facts which might tend to incriminate himself, he took the witness stand and not only freely testified to facts relating to his own culpability, but also volunteered his opinion under oath that he was wholly responsible for the disaster, and that none of his subordinates should be blamed.

This is indeed "worthy of the best traditions of the Navy," as Rear Adm. Pratt is quoted as having said. Leadership inevitably involves responsibility. It is easy to accept such responsibility for good results. It requires a full measure of character to voluntarily accept it for bad results. Examples of the latter are inspiring and cannot fail to build up Service morale, that quality of teamwork and of spirit which transcends in importance every other factor in the highly difficult and complex part of war efficiency.

The example of Capt. Watson in this regard is a personal contribution to such efficiency, difficult to exceed in time of peace. Whether or not he may be present at some future fleet battle, regardless of the outcome of the present legal procedure, he will have contributed much towards victory.

National Council of Reserve Officers

A MEETING of the National Council of the Reserve Officers' Association will be held at 10 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 26, 1923, at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich. The presidents of the corps area chapters and the state associations are invited to attend this meeting, which will be a preliminary conference before the convention, which will be held on Oct. 26 and 27.

Under the call for the convention 210 delegates are authorized. Twenty-five delegates are allotted to each corps area with the exception of the 1st, 8th and 9th, which are entitled to twenty delegates each. The indications are now that about every corps area will be represented by a full quota of delegates. The convention will have before it a great many important questions, not the least of which will be the legislative program for the approaching session of Congress.

Notice to Subscribers

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has changed its addressing system to subscribers, commencing this week, in the hope of further insuring the prompt delivery of the paper.

The change has involved a great deal of intricate work, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would be obliged if subscribers would notify this office if they find any discrepancy in the address on this week's wrapper. All changes of address are made promptly and if, at any time, the JOURNAL is not received, subscribers are requested to notify the office of the paper without delay.

Quartermaster Association Has Notable Officers

ONE of the evidences that the efforts of the War Department to establish the "one-Army idea" are meeting with success is shown by the character and standing of business men, leaders in their respective circles, who are accepting commissions in the Organized Reserves. There is no better illustration of this than in the case of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, as shown by the positions occupied in the business world by some of the officers of the Quartermaster Association. For example, Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Q.M., O.R.C., second vice president of the Quartermaster Association, has for a number of years been a prominent and successful Wall Street broker; Col. William L. Conrad, Q.M., O.R.C., fourth vice president, is a well-known building contractor with offices in New York and Boston; Lt. Col. F. L. Devereux, Q.M., O.R.C., fifth vice president, is one of the executives of the Bell Telephone Co.; Capt. Carl V. Starkloff, Q.M., O.R.C., president, Baltimore chapter, is an official of the Drovers-Mechanics National Bank, one of the largest and oldest banks of Baltimore

Col. C. E. Jaques, Q.M., O.R.C., president, Chicago chapter, president of Jaques Manufacturing Co., is a well-known Chicago business man; Col. Nelson Morris, Q.M., O.R.C., a member of board of managers, Chicago chapter, is an executive of the Nelson Morris Packing Co. of Chicago; Lt. Col. Vernon Charnley, Fin., O. R.C., second vice president, Cleveland chapter, is vice president and general manager of the Morgan Lithograph Co. of Cleveland, one of the largest concerns of its kind in this country, with branch offices in New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Los Angeles, and makes the lithograph pictures for the Paramount and the Famous Players; Lt. Col. Robert W. Blair, Q.M., O.R.C., treasurer, Detroit chapter, is one of the leading lawyers of Detroit:

Capt. A. L. Draper, Q.M., O.R.C., second vice president, Houston chapter, is a prominent attorney in the Department of Justice; Lt. Col. Franklin J. Burnham, Q.M., O.R.C., president, New York chapter, is a successful capitalist of New York and Boston: Lt. Col. Carlos A. Penington, Q. M., O.R.C., president, Washington chapter, is in charge of the insurance division of the Veterans' Bureau; Col. D. M. Ferry, jr., Q.M., O.RC, president, Detroit chapter, is an official of the well-known seed dealers, D. M. Ferry & Co.: Lt. Col. J. B. Chaffey, Q.M., O.R.C., president, Los Angeles chapter, manager of real estate department of California Bank of Los Angeles, is a well-known real estate man of Southern California.

Sixty Years Ago

From the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 3, 1862:

"A pair of Government shoes was last week made in Boston for a Norwegian, a man of gigantic proportions. The size is No. 20, and the measure as follows: Heel 16 inches, ankle 12 inches, instep 12 inches, toes 11¼ inches. He is a color sergeant in an artillery regiment of the Army, and is at present at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor."

From the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 3, 1862:

"All the indications go to show that, for the future, the main weight of military operations will center on the armies in Tennessee. There has been, in fact, virtually a transfer of the chief theater of war from Virginia to the center zone. The rebels feel that until they regain possession of Chattanooga and the mountain system of Eastern Tennessee, the Confederacy is menaced in its most vital part; and although chagrined at the failure to throw Gen. Rosecrans from the region, they are now accumulating troops for a fresh and more energetic effort. The National Government, on its part, alive at length to the supreme importance of preserving the positions and lines which Gen. Rosecrans has gained, is rapidly sending forward to that commander powerful reinforcements. We may, therefore, look forward to a speedy renewal of the onward movement. This ought to be inaugurated as soon as possible, for a successful advance upon Northern Georgia, with a force sufficient to retain possession of the key-point of that district in an absolute necessity of military success. We need hardly say that such an advance can be attended by permanent results, only by a strict adherence to correct strategical principles, and only by being made at each decisive point in force proportioned to the exposure of that point to attack, and its connection with the general position."

Personals

Capt. T. Inouye, assistant military attaché to the Japanese Embassy, will visit the Infantry School for several days about Oct. 9.

Maj. Owen S. Albright, S.C., U.S.A., reported for duty on Sept. 25 and will be assigned to the personnel division, office of the Chief Signal officer.

Mrs. Rinard, wife of Chaplain H. A. Rinard, U.S.A., of Fort Niagara, N.Y., is spending the month of September with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. William F. Rentz, in Washington.

It is expected that orders will shortly be issued authorizing Maj. Alfred E. Larabee, S.C., U.S.A., to proceed to New York city in connection with questions pertaining to the new Alaskan cable.

Col. George Vidmer, U.S.A., Acting Chief of Cavalry, attended a dinner in New York city this week as the guest of the 306th Regiment of the 77th Division. This is the colonel's World War regiment which he commanded.

Lt. Col. H. T. Bull, Cav., U.S.A., formerly attached to duty in the R.O.T.C. section, office of the Chief of Cavalry, has reported for duty at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, and has assumed his new duties as a member of the Cavalry Board.

Miss Elmeda Ansell, a junior at Vassar College, and Mr. Burr Tracy Ansell, a sophomore at Harvard, have returned to college after spending a vacation with their parents, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell, 1957 Biltmore street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. F. J. Davidson, jr., entertained at luncheon Sept. 24 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., in compliment to Mrs. Percy Lee Sadler, wife of Capt. Sadler, who is leaving this week for Columbus, Ga. The guests were Mrs. Charles Maigne, Mrs. John Lewis Smith and Mrs. Allan E. Walker.

War Department special orders this week announce the assignment of Lt. Col. G. M. Russell, U.S.A., as military attaché to Mexico. Col. Russell has been on duty at headquarters of the 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and before assuming his duties at Mexico City, will report for temporary duty in G-2 of the War Department General Staff.

Commodore James D. Gatewood, U.S. N., Mrs. Gatewood and their daughters, Mrs. Henry E. Jenkins and Mrs. Earl North, have returned to Washington from Blue Ridge Summit, where they spent the summer. Mrs. Jenkins will spend several weeks with her parents before joining Dr. Jenkins at Quantico. Mrs. North will leave Washington on Oct. 1 for Mobile, to join Maj. North.

Col. John W. Gulick, U.S.A., General Staff, War Department Plans Division, addressed the Reserve Officers' Association of the District of Columbia on Sept. 27, his subject being the "New Plans for Army Mobilization." There was a large attendance of the members of the association who evinced a deep interest in the mobilization plans, asking many questions as to the details that are being worked out in the General Staff.

Maj. Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, U.S. A., Chief of Infantry, left Washington this week for Camp Perry, Ohio, in order to witness the closing events of the Infantry team at the National Matches. Lt. Col. H. L. Cooper, Chief of Section IV, office of the Chief of Infantry, left earlier in the week for Camp Perry to watch the work of the Infantry team. On the conclusion of the matches, the general will return to Washington by way of Columbus, Ohio, where he will visit the battalion of the 10th Infantry at Fort Hayes. Col. Cooper will go on leave on the completion of the national shoot.

Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., of Washington and Mrs. Gibbons are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White at Elm Court, Lenox, Mass.

Col. W. F. H. Godson, U.S.A., chief of staff of the 61st Cavalry Division, with station in New York, was a visitor in Washington this week.

Lt. Frederick W. Neilson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Neilson have as their guest in Washington Mrs. Neilson's sister, Miss Angeline Garrison, of New York.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson have returned to Washington from Atlantic City, where they spent several weeks.

Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bandholtz have returned to Fort Myer after spending two months in Michigan.

Mrs. Mayo, wife of Comdr. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from Seal Harbor, Me., where she spent the summer.

Maj. James A. Lyon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lyon have left Washington for New York, where they will remain until they sail for Europe.

Mrs. Emory Sands, who passed the summer at York Harbor, Me., is the guest of Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNamee in Washington.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Maj. William Carter, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after spending the summer at Westbury, L.I.

Maj. Xenophon H. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price have returned to Washington after spending a short time in New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Feland have returned to Washington, after spending a month at their camp in Pike county, Pa.

The Misses Calhoun, daughters of the late Rear Adm. Calhoun, have reopened their home in Washington after spending the summer at Cape May, N.J.

Maj. Edgar W. Burr, U.S.A., Mrs. Burr and their small daughter, have returned to Washington from Charmain, Pa., where they had a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Harris, widow of Rear Adm. Harris, has returned to Washington after spending the summer at Narragansett Pier, and has opened her house on Rhode Island avenue.

Col. I. C. Jenks, U.S.A., with Mrs. and Miss Jenks have taken an apartment at 150 Claremont avenue, New York city. Col. Jenks, who has been stationed at Camp Dix, N.J., is now on duty as chief of staff, 78th Division.

Mrs. Geiger, wife of Maj. Harold Geiger, U.S.A., military air attaché at Berlin, is the guest of Mrs. Ella Van Horn Foulois in Washington. Mrs. Geiger will remain in Washington for two months before returning to Berlin.

Mrs. Herr, wife of Maj. J. K. Herr, U. S.A., of Washington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dykman in New York. Maj. and Mrs. Herr will attend the polo match at the Meadowbrook Club, where Maj. Herr will play on the American team.

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., who has been motoring in Spain, has returned to Paris and rejoined her son-in-law and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Dickey, jr., and Miss Anne Gordon in their apartment in that city.

Maj. R. C. F. Goetz, U.S.A., Mrs. Goetz and their infant daughter, Henrietta, who have been guests of Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood at her summer home in Connecticut, have gone to Baltimore, where Maj. Goetz has been ordered for duty.

Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Lejeune, attended the maneuvers held at Newmarket, Va. Gen. Lejeune accompanied the troops to Lexington, Va., for the football game between the Marines and the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute.

Adm. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, in an address at the National Convention of the American Red Cross at Washington, paid a just tribute to that worthy body and told how closely it had associated with the Navy in humanitarian work all over the world. He told of the numerous activities of the Red Cross in time of distress.

Capt. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellis have returned to Washington from Rochester, N.Y., where they attended the Rochester horse show, where their young daughter, Miss Martha Ellis, showed her own horse and assisted her aunt, Mrs. Loula Long Combs of Kansas City, in showing her's. Miss Ellis was the winner of a blue ribbon and also a red one.

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Col. Perry L. Miles, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miles, who recently came to Washington from Fort Leavenworth, have taken a house at 105 Leland place, Chevy Chase, for the season.

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Miss Muriel Wood, daughter of Commodore Moses L. Wood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wood, is making a number of visits in Massachusetts and New York. She expects to return to Washington about Oct. 1.

Mrs. Rose B. Ord has returned to her home in San Diego after visiting her niece, Mrs. Frank McCune, in Salt Lake City, and her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. E. T. Spencer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Spencer, at Fort Sill.

Lt. John A. Macready, Air Ser., U.S.A., had a narrow escape at Holbrook, Ariz., Sept. 22, when his plane crashed while making a landing. The plane was badly damaged, but the lieutenant was not injured.

Maj. and Mrs. Alexander Day Surles and Mrs. Surles's mother, Mrs. Gaines of El Paso, Texas, have taken an apartment in the Cathedral Mansions, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Maj. E. V. Cutrer, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on temporary duty at Camp Devens during the summer, has reported for permanent station at New Haven, Conn., for duty with the 76th Division, Organized Reserves.

Chaplain Clifford L. Miller, U.S.A., and family are enjoying a leave of two months, touring the New England States and Southern Quebec. They motored through from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where the chaplain is stationed with the 14th Cavalry.

Lt. John D. Armstrong has returned to his R.O.T.C. duties at Rutgers College to join Mrs. Armstrong, and the children in New Brunswick, N.J. They have been spending June, July and August at Wanwinet on Nantucket Island.

Mrs. John W. Ruckman and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, have given up their residence at 2254 Cathedral avenue, and have taken rooms for the winter at the House with the Iron Lantern, 1229 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram and family have taken an apartment for the winter at 903 University Parkway, Roland Park, Baltimore Md. Dorothy will attend the Roland Park Country School, and Mandeville the Franklyn Day School for Boys.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A., and sisters, the Misses Josephine, Mary and Dorothy O'Keefe, and nephew, Keefe O'Keefe, have returned to Leavenworth, Kas., after an extended summer auto outing to the Pacific coast. Mrs. John O'Keefe, who accompanied the party, remained in Denver, Col., for several days with her father, Mr. Thomas O'Neil.

Maj. H. C. Dagley, Cav., U.S.A., who is on a three months' leave from his duties as instructor, Ohio National Guard, Cincinnati, defeated G. A. Layman of Laramie for the Wyoming amateur golf championship at Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 3. He won the thirty-six holes match play six up. Maj. Dagley was five up over his opponent at the completion of the first eighteen holes, at noon.

Col. John T. Axton, U.S.A., Chief of Chaplains, under date of Sept. 20 says in a letter to chaplains: "Never before in peace time has religious work in the Army been given such helpful consideration by individuals, churches and auxiliary societies. It is the high privilege of our chaplains to provide the plans and programs for giving expression to this splendid interest. Let us not fail in our important place of responsibility."

Mr. W. B. Walker, general manager South China department of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, embracing South China, the Philippines and a large territory thereabouts, has been promoted, being recently elected a director of the company and will soon be joining his family at 158 Loring avenue, Pelham, N.Y. He is well and favorably known to many Army officers who have had tours of duty in the Philippines. Mrs. Walker will be remembered as Edith Goodman, daughter of Col. T. C. Goodman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodman.

The Fort Leavenworth Woman's Club opened its season with a large reception, given Sept. 26, at the Officers' Club. This organization was founded in 1920 and is a member of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Kansas State Federation. The club is planning a very interesting program for the year, having engaged a number of outside speakers to address its members on topics of interest to women. The officers are Mrs. Elvid Hunt, president; Mrs. Robert Allen, vice president; Mrs. Harry Wells, treasurer; Mrs. Frederick Gilbreath, secretary; Mrs. Napoleon Riley, auditor.

Mdsn. E. A. Palmer is visiting his parents, Maj. and Mrs. E. A. Palmer, at Fort Schuyler, New York city.

Mrs. Poland, wife of Capt. Thomas G. Poland, 28th Inf., Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., has gone to San Francisco for several months to visit her mother.

Lt. and Mrs. M. W. Hutchinson and son, Ronald Baxter Hutchinson, have taken an apartment at 1721 East 2d street, Long Beach, Calif. Lt. Hutchinson is attached to the U.S.S. New Mexico.

Mrs. John Winthrop Wadleigh, with her two sons, is spending the winter in Newport, at 135 Pelham street. Her father, Rear Adm. George C. Remey, U.S.N., is at the La Forge Cottage.

Mrs. Sheldon Harley Wheeler has returned from a motor trip to Montreal and will join her family at Dr. John M. Wheeler's, 90 Morningside Drive, New York city, for several weeks, before going to San Antonio, Texas, for the winter.

Mrs. Sibley, widow of Brig. Gen. F. W. Sibley, U.S.A., who has been spending the summer at Chester Basin, Nova Scotia, has returned to Washington and is occupying her apartment at the Cordova, 20th street and Florida avenue.

Mrs. Frederick Bowerfind, who has been spending the summer on the north shore of Massachusetts, after her recent return from abroad, has joined her husband, Lt. Comdr. Bowerfind, attached to the U.S.S. Langley, and is staying at the Norfolk Country Club, Norfolk, Va.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, U.S.A., commanding 6th Corps Area will be the guest of honor at a dinner dance and reception to be given by the Army and Navy Club of Chicago, Ill., Saturday evening, Oct. 13, in the grand ballroom of the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Lt. Col. James M. Loud, U.S.A., retired, his mother, Mrs. John S. Loud, sister, Mrs. F. F. Longley, with her two boys, are temporarily located at the Alden Park Manor, Detroit, Mich., until the return from abroad of Col. F. F. Longley, sometime after the first of the year.

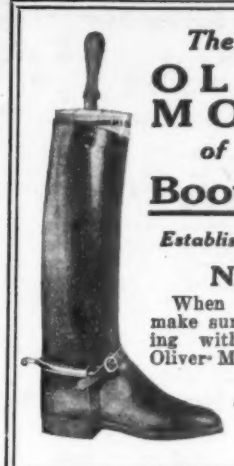
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton have returned to Harrisburg, Pa., after a short visit with Col. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson in Washington. While there they placed their daughter, Edith, in the Georgetown Visitation Convent. Their son, Jack, is at the Gettysburg Academy, Gettysburg, Pa.

Commodore W. E. Longfellow and Mrs. C. P. Deubig of the Red Cross, and Capt. E. Colby, Inf., U.S.A., gave a water demonstration and combined lecture on the evolution of swimming strokes, and on modern life-saving and rescue methods at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., Sept. 23. During the previous week, they gave a similar program at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mrs. Harry Sanderson Milliken, wife of the Special Assistant, Department of the Interior, who was appointed by the National League of American Penwomen as special representative at the dedication of Belleau Wood, will return to her apartment at Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., in October, after passing several weeks in the Alps and on the French Riviera.

Col. Henry L. Kinnison, U.S.A., retired, has recently been admitted to the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His name was presented by his friend, Mr. Allan C. Wagener of Piedmont, Calif., who is a member of the board of directors. Col. Kinnison is a lineal descendant of that intrepid Scotch-Irishman, John Caldwell, who, with his kin, founded what was known as the "Caldwell Settlement" (staunch Presbyterians), in Lulenburg county, Va. This John Caldwell was grandfather to John Caldwell Calhoun, the noted American statesman. Col. and Mrs. Kinnison will be located for a while at 623 8th avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

Col. A. J. Dougherty, Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Dougherty and by Mrs. Daphne Marquette, their house guest, is touring New Mexico and Arizona on Organized Reserve work. Col. Dougherty is en route from the summer training camps at Denver, where he was in charge of the R.O.T.C. and O.R.C. camps. The party was entertained at dinner at Socasso, N.M., by Capt. C. C. Clarke, D.C., O.R.C., and Mrs. Clarke. Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Bursum, Dr. Wells, president of New Mexico School of Mines, and Mrs. Wells; Miss Cora Moffett, a member of board of directors at the School of Mines; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Kinney and Mrs. D. E. Snider. Col. Dougherty addressed the faculty and students of the School of Mines on national preparedness.



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Col. Morris E. Locke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Locke have returned to Washington from Maine, where they spent the summer.

Comdr. F. G. Pyne, S.C., U.S.A., has taken up his duties as officer-in-charge of the disbursing division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts as the relief of Comdr. C. G. Mayo, S.C. Comdr. Mayo will continue for some weeks to perform the duties of Federal traffic co-ordinator under the Bureau of the Budget.

Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, U.S.A., Deputy Chief of Staff, has returned to Fort Myer from New York, where he went to attend the second of the polo games in the international tournament held at Meadowbrook Club, Westbury, L.I. Mrs. Hines will return to Washington shortly from West Point, where she is at present visiting her son, Cadet John L. Hines, jr.

Rear Adm. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fullam, who have been spending the summer in California, have returned to Washington and taken possession of the house at 1813 18th street, which they have leased for the season. Mrs. Emory Sands, daughter of Adm. and Mrs. Fullam, will return shortly from York Harbor and join her parents.

Births

BETHEA.—Maj. James A. Bethea, M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bethea announce the birth of a son, Thomas Morrison, Sept. 1, 1923.

COOK.—Maj. Thomas C. Cook, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cook announce the birth of a daughter, Jane, at San Francisco, Calif., on Sept. 10, 1923.

HANS.—Born to Lt. R. F. Hans, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hans a daughter, Barbara, at New London, Conn., on Sept. 18, 1923.

LUMMIS.—Capt. Irwin L. Lummis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lummis announce the birth of a daughter, Frances Lytle, on Sept. 4, 1923, at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu. The baby is a granddaughter of Lt. Col. G. M. Magruder, U.S.P.H.S., and Mrs. Magruder.

PIERCE.—Capt. J. T. Pierce, 11th Cav., and Mrs. Pierce announce the birth of a son, John Theodore, 3d, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Sept. 13, 1923.

PIXTON.—A son, John Erwin, jr., was born to Lt. (j.g.) John Erwin Pixton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pixton on Sept. 23, 1923, at the Lawrence and Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn.

RHODES.—Lt. Lester F. Rhodes, C.E., and Mrs. Rhodes announce the birth of a daughter, Phyllis Courtney, at the Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., on July 30, 1923.

RICHARDS.—Capt. H. R. Richards, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Richards announce the birth of a daughter, Katherine Elvira, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Sept. 6, 1923.

SCHICK.—At Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., recently a daughter was born to Lt. Laurence E. Schick, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schick.

SIEFKE.—Born on Sept. 17, 1923, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y., to Marjorie Piper Siefke and former Lt. Herman Siefke, jr., U.S.N., a son, Frederick.

SMITH.—Capt. Richard Keene Smith, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith announce the birth of twin sons at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 12, 1923.

VICKERY.—Lt. Howard L. Vickery (C.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Vickery announce the birth of their second child, a daughter, Barbara, on Sept. 10, 1923, at the Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

YORK.—Lt. R. E. York, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. York announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara, at West Point, N.Y., on Sept. 11, 1923.

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ARMY ORDERS

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General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines.

STATUS OF ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The following are changes in promotions and vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) up to Sept. 26:

Last Lieutenant Colonel Promoted Colonel.

Joel R. Lee, Inf., No. 22 on page 1247.
No vacancy.
Sr. Lt. Col.—George E. Stewart, Inf.

Last Major Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Samuel T. Mackall, Inf., No. 605 on page 1249.
No vacancy.
Sr. Maj.—Walter C. Short, Inf.

Last Captain Promoted Major.

William F. Maher, F.A., No. 2344 on page 1256.
No vacancy.
Sr. Capt.—Floyd Hatfield, Inf.

Last 1st Lieutenant Promoted Captain.

John Fawcett, Q.M.C., No. 6281 on page 1272.
No vacancy.
Sr. 1st Lt.—Charles E. Lucas, Inf.

Last 2d Lieutenant Promoted 1st Lieutenant.

James L. Harbaugh, jr., C.A.C., No. 8556 on page 1281.
3 vacancies—Officers entitled: Virgil F. Shaw, Cav.; Paul A. Noel, Cav.; Michael G. Smith, F.A.
Sr. officer if vacancies were filled—Syril E. Faine, Inf.
Vacancies in 2d Lts.—452.

G.O. 32, AUG. 30, 1923, W.D.

This order relates to battles and campaigns of the United States, and amends so much of Sec. V, G.O. 24, W.D., 1922 (pages 9-11), as relates to the 2d Division.

G.O. 33, AUG. 31, 1923, W.D.

This order relates to the following:

I—The appointment of Col. J. W. Joyes, O.D., as assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years, beginning July 20, 1923, is announced.

II—Relates to stoppage of pay for absence from duty on account of disease resulting from misconduct.

III—Announces that effective Sept. 1 all those public lands included within the boundaries of the military reservation located in the Takoma Park section of the District of Columbia and occupied principally by the Walter Reed General Hospital will be known as the "Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C."

IV—Announces that a certain parcel of land which is not suitable for burial purposes is excluded from the National Cemetery, Jefferson Bks., Mo., and is restored to the Jefferson Bks. reservation for military purposes.

BULLETIN 14, AUG. 17, 1923, W.D.

Industrial Mobilization.—In this bulletin Assistant Secretary of War Davis announces that an effort has been made to set forth briefly some of the salient features of the measures required in time of peace to insure the flow of munitions and supplies needed by our Army in the event of war.

Constructive suggestions are invited from all officers and civilians whose attention may be called to this bulletin. Requests for information may be addressed to any of the chiefs of the supply branches or their agents throughout the United States, or to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

BULLETIN 15, SEPT. 8, 1923, W.D.

This bulletin relates to the following: Photographs of officers. Average prices paid for horses and mules, fiscal year 1923. Discontinuance of Infantry unit and Coast Artillery unit, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, in Columbia University. Expansion of the Infantry unit of the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

CIRCULAR 70, SEPT. 19, 1923, W.D.

This circular relates to the following: Specifications adopted by the Federal Specifications Board. Modifications in Tables of Organization, 1920-1921 (Infantry).

G.O. 23, SEPT. 20, 1923, 1ST CORPS AREA.

Col. E. P. O'Hern, O.D., having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station in Boston, and announced as Ordnance officer, 1st Corps Area.

G.O. 24, SEPT. 24, 1923, 1ST CORPS AREA.

Lt. Col. W. McK. Lambdin, F.D., having reported on Sept. 23, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station in Boston as Finance Officer, 1st Corps Area.

Capt. L. R. Knight, A.S., having reported on Sept. 23, 1923, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, with station in Boston, and announced as Air Officer, 1st Corps Area.

G.O. 43, SEPT. 15, 1923, 3D CORPS AREA.

Maj. A. C. McBride, F.A., from further duty as Assistant to the Officer in Charge, R.O. T.C. Affairs, this headquarters, and is assigned to duty and announced as Officer in Charge, R.O.T.C. Affairs, 3d Corps Area, with station in Baltimore, Md., vice Lt. Col. E. E. Fuller, D.O.L. (Inf.), relieved.

G.O. 44, SEPT. 18, 1923, 3D CORPS AREA.

The station of Headquarters, Service Co. No. 16, Signal Corps, is changed from Camp Meade, Md., to Baltimore, Md., effective Sept. 18, 1923.

G.O. 46, SEPT. 22, 1923, 3D CORPS AREA.

Col. J. P. O'Neil, Inf., having reported on Sept. 22, is assigned to duty and announced as Recruiting Officer, 3d Corps Area, with station in Baltimore, Md., vice Col. G. M. Grimes, Inf., relieved.

G.O. 28, SEPT. 17, 1923, 4TH CORPS AREA.

Command.—The undersigned assumes command of the 4th Corps Area during the absence on leave of its permanent commander, Maj. Gen. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A.

A. J. BOWLEY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 30, SEPT. 19, 1923, 5TH CORPS AREA.

Maj. E. W. Savage, Inf., having reported, is announced as Organized Reserve officer, 5th Corps Area, with station at Fort Hayes, Ohio.

G.O. 23, SEPT. 18, 1923, 6TH CORPS AREA.

Maj. P. R. Hawley, M.C., is announced as medical inspector for this Corps Area.

G.O. 30, AUG. 31, 1923, PANAMA CANAL D.

In addition to his other duties, Lt. Col. R. T. Ellis, Q.M.C., Hqrs. Panama Canal Div., division Q.M., is detailed as C.O., Panama Q.M. Depot, Corozal, C.Z., vice Lt. Col. F. S. Leisenring, Q.M.C., relieved, who will report to Lt. Col. Ellis for duty as assistant.

Capt. E. R. Barrows, C.A.C., Fort Randolph, C.Z., is detailed in charge of Casual Depot, Fort Randolph, C.Z., vice 1st Lt. C. S. Andersen, C.A.C., relieved.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. E. B. Babbitt, U.S.A., to Camp Lewis, Wash., via Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Fort Douglas, Utah, on temporary duty to inspect units of the 3d Div., thence via San Francisco, Calif., on temporary duty in command of the 9th Corps Area during absence of Maj. Gen. C. G. Morton, U.S.A. (Sept. 22, W.D.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Leave for 1 month to Lt. Col. W. C. Johnson, G.S., about Sept. 24. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month to Lt. Col. G. Grunert, G.S., about Oct. 1. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Col. F. Le J. Parker, G.S., is relieved from present assignment and duties as military attaché, Mexico City, Mexico, and to Washington, D.C., and report in person to C. of S. for temporary duty in G-2, G.S. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Lt. Col. G. M. Russell, G.S., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to C. of S. for temporary duty in G-2, G.S., and upon completion of this duty to Mexico City, Mexico, for duty as military attach.. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. R. C. DAVIS, THE A.G.

Leave for 1 month to Maj. R. S. Kimball, A.G., about Oct. 1. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. E. A. HELMICK, I.G.

Maj. J. M. Walling, I.G. (Inf.), is relieved from detail in the I.G. Dept., effective Sept. 25, and will report to commanding general, 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for assignment to duty and station with Inf. of 3d Div. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.G.

Maj. M. L. Ireland, Q.M.C., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 3d Corps Area, 79th Div., at Philadelphia, Pa., and will proceed to Baltimore, Md., for temporary duty, and upon completion to Philadelphia for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Capt. N. J. Thorud, Q.M.C., to Boston, Mass., to Boston Q.M. Intermediate Depot for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. E. V. Freeman, Q.M.C., to New York General Intermediate Depot for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. G. H. Steele, Q.M.C., is detailed as recorder of the board of officers appointed to meet in Washington for standardizing form of war contracts, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj. W. J. Calvert, Q.M.C., hereby relieved. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. T. McKay, Q.M.C., is detailed to duty with Organized Reserves 5th Corps Area, 83d Div., at Akron, Ohio. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

The promotion of 1st Lt. W. McK. Scott, Q.M.C., to grade of captain, with rank from Sept. 13, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. Smith, Q.M.C., to take effect upon arrival of 1st Lt. E. Graf, Q.M.C., at Columbus, Ohio, will prpceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave for 1 month to Maj. E. F. Haines, M.C., upon relief from temporary duty at the National Rifle Matches. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

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Maj. A. W. Kenner, M.C., is detailed as a member of the promotion examining board to meet in Washington, vice Maj. H. B. Montgomery, M.C., hereby relieved. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. R. P. Evans, M.D., to Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. F. Hall, M.C., to Fort Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. L. S. Trask, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. R. O. Dart, M.C., to Army Medical School, Army Medical Center, Washington, for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Capt. W. S. Dow, M.C., Army Medical School, is detailed as a member of the promotion examining board to meet in Washington, vice Maj. A. W. Kenner, M.C., hereby relieved. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Capt. J. A. Rogers, M.C., effective Oct. 1, to Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Medical Field Service School for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for 2 months to Lt. Col. W. H. Tefft, M.C., about Oct. 1, to terminate to enable him to sail for Philippines about Dec. 6. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Maj. G. F. Lull, M.C., report to Chief of Engineers for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. F. W. Young, M.C., effective Oct. 1, to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Maj. A. S. Bowen, M.C., effective Oct. 1, will proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. M. C. Grow, M.C., effective Oct. 1, to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Maj. A. J. Skillman, D.C., to New York General Intermediate Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

1st Lt. H. Johnson, V.C., to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F.

Capt. N. D. Cota, F.D., to West Point, N.Y., U.S.M.A., for duty as finance officer. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. F. T. Lord, F.D., is assigned to recruiting duty at Toledo, Ohio. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Maj. W. C. Lemen, C.E., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 5th Corps Area, 83d Div., in addition to other duties, and will report by letter to C. of S., 83d Div., for instructions. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. F. W. Bonfils, C.E., is relieved from present duties with 83d Div., O.R. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month and 4 days to 1st Lt. D. W. Griffiths, C.E., upon relief from temporary duty at Camp Perry, Ohio. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

The relief of Capt. S. R. Stribling, O.D., from duty involving flying from Sept. 13 is announced. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. C. Coupland, O.D., is announced as having been placed on duty involving flying from Sept. 14. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Leave for 4 months to 1st Lt. D. H. Whittier, O.D., effective upon arrival in U.S. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Maj. R. L. Avery, O.D., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

The promotion of 2d Lt. W. S. Broberg, O.D., to grade of 1st lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 8, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.W.S.

Maj. W. A. Copthorne, C.W.S., from present assignment and duties at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., and to duty with 1st Gas Regiment, that station. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

1st Lt. G. F. Ewing, S.C., to Chemical Warfare Service School as student in addition to other duties. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF CAV.

1st Lt. H. M. Alexander, Cav., is assigned to 3d Cav. at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Col. W. D. Forsyth, 5th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty in connection with C.M.T.C. affairs. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Lt. Col. O. P. M. Hazzard, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cav. Div. and will report by letter to commanding general 1st Cav. Div. for assignment to organization and station. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lt. A. L. Thornton, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. B. B. Vail, 8th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment; is detailed in Signal Corps, effective Nov. 1, and will proceed to San Francisco, Calif., and sail about Nov. 1 for Canal Zone for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. A. Fudge, 8th Cav., from assignment to that regiment about Oct. 15; to duty with Organized Reserves of 7th Corps Area as executive officer non-divisional group, 488th F.A., at Springfield, Mo. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

1st Lt. O. R. Stillinger, Cav., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 9th Corps Area, non-divisional group, at San Diego, Calif. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The promotion of 2d Lt J. E. Leahy, Cav., to grade of 1st lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 11, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for 2 months to Col. J. C. Rhea, Cav., about Sept. 24. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Leave for 3 months and 15 days to Col. R. B. Harper, Cav., about Oct. 1. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. G. I. Smith, 1st Cav., from assignment to 1st Cav. and duty at Marfa, Tex., effective Nov. 15. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. M. Alexander, Cav., upon expira-

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tion of leave granted him, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Leave for 3 months to 1st Lt. H. M. Alexander, Cav. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

2d Lt. F. H Morse, 7th F.A., is relieved from assignment to regiment indicated and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on or before Sept. 28 for accompanying recruits to Fort McDowell, Calif., on U.S.N.T. Chaumont, to sail from N.Y. city about Oct. 2, and will sail from San Francisco about Dec. 6 for Philippines for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The resignation of 2d Lt. G. H. Olmsted, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army, effective Oct. 1, is accepted. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Maj. F. T. Armstrong, 7th F.A., from assignment to that regiment about Oct. 1 and is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 5th Corps Area, 84th Div., at Indianapolis, Ind. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Leave for 1 month to Col. W. R. Doores, C.A.C., about Oct. 28, 1923, to terminate to enable him to sail for Philippines Dec. 6. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Col. W. R. Doores, C.A.C., is relieved from present assignment and duties, effective Oct. 28, and to San Francisco, Calif., and sail about Dec. 6. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Lt. Col. B. H. Kerfoot, C.A.C., is assigned to duty with Hqrs. Coast Artillery Reserves at N.Y. city, effective upon arrival of Lt. Col. B. R. Wade, Inf. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. A. L. Haggart, C.A.C., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail about Jan. 15 for Hawaiian Islands for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The name of 2d Lt. M. H. Zwicker, C.A.C., is placed on D.O.L., effective Sept. 14. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

2d Lt. D. H. Hayselden, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment and duty with 52d Art., C.A.C., and will proceed to N.Y. city and sail about Dec. 1 for San Francisco, and will sail from that port about Jan. 15 for Hawaiian Islands for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. A. L. Haggart, C.A.C., will proceed to N.Y. city and sail about Dec. 1 for San Francisco, Calif., and will sail from that port about Jan. 15 for Hawaiian Islands for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Col. H. A. Allen, 57th Inf., is detailed as an instructor of Inf., Ohio N.G., upon arrival in U.S. from duty in Philippines, and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Col. H. E. Knight, Inf., is detailed as a member of board of officers appointed for selecting candidates for appointment as 2d lieutenants in Regular Army, vice Lt. Col. H. L. Cooper, Inf., hereby relieved. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. E. McDonald, 10th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment; is detailed to duty with Organized Reserves, 3d Corps Area, 80th Div., at Richmond, Va., and will proceed to Baltimore, Md., for temporary duty, and upon completion of this duty to Richmond for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to regiment indicated and from further duty in Philippines and is assigned to 6th Inf.: Lt. Col. G. W. England, 45th Inf., and 1st Lt. R. J. Whatley, 45th Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Maj. T. W. King, 7th Inf., is detailed in I.G. Dept., effective Sept. 26, vice Maj. J. M. Walling, Inf., relieved. Maj. King is relieved from assignment to 7th Inf. and will report in person to commanding general 3d Div., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Maj. G. W. Price, 24th Inf., is transferred to 8th Inf. He will report by letter to C.O. 8th Inf. for assignment to duty and station. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Maj. E. L. Pell, 22d Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment; is detailed to duty with Organized Reserves, 3d Corps Area, Hqrs. Non-divisional Group, at Harrisburg, Pa., and to Baltimore, Md., for temporary duty, and upon completion of duty to Harrisburg for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Capt. B. L. Knight, Inf., is assigned to 65th Inf. and will sail about Oct. 4 for Porto Rico for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Maj. H. Huston, Inf., is relieved from assignment to 17th Inf., effective Oct. 1, 1923, and to duty with Signal Corps for 4 years. He will proceed to Camp Vail, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Moore, 15th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and from further duty in Philippines and is assigned to 2d Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. R. B. Lovett, Inf., to Fort Benning, Ga., on Oct. 1 to Infantry School for duty as a student. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to regiment indicated and from further duty in Philippines and is assigned to 3d Div.: Capts. C. M. Easley, 31st Inf.; W. W. Dick, 57th Inf.; W. S. Wood, 57th Inf. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Capt. J. R. Hodge, Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Army Medical Center, Washington, and to Starkville, Miss. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Capt. J. R. Lippincott, Inf., to duty as executive officer 380th Inf., 95th Div., at Lawton, Okla. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. O. Bassett, jr., 7th Inf., about Dec. 1 will proceed to U.S. and upon arrival will report by telegraph to commanding general 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., for duty with Inf. of 3d Div. and will join station to which assigned. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 299, W.D., Dec. 21, 1922, relieving 1st Lt. L. J. Lockett, Inf., from duty in Philippines is revoked. Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month and 10 days, effective upon completion of temporary duty with National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, to 1st Lt. E. J. McAllister, 10th Inf. (Sept. 7, 5th C.A.)

Col. W. O. Johnson, 33d Inf. is relieved from assignment to that regiment and from duty in Panama Canal Dept., and is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 8th Corps Area, as Chief of Staff, 95th Div., at Oklahoma City, Okla. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. G. C. Lewis, 20th Inf., to duty as executive officer 320th Engrs., 95th Div., Organized Reserves, at Oklahoma City, Okla. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. H. W. Lee, Inf., is relieved from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., and will proceed to station, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Capt. E. A. Austin, Inf., will proceed to N.Y. city and sail about Dec. 1 for San Francisco, Calif., and will sail from that port about Feb. 19 for Philippines for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

1st Lt. D. M. Reeves, A.S., to Chanute Field, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. W. V. Andrews, A.S., about Oct. 1 will proceed to Kelly Field, Tex., to Air Service Advanced Flying School for duty and a refresher course of instruction. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. M. Davies, A.S., effective Oct. 15, will report to Air Service Tactical School for a course of instruction. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month and 15 days to 1st Lt. C. M. Brown, A.S., about Oct. 1, to terminate to enable him to sail for Hawaii about Nov. 20. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Par. 42, S.O. 208, Sept. 11, W.D., directing 1st Lt. D. E. Rowland, A.S., to N.Y. city and sail about Nov. 28 for Canal Zone for duty is revoked. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. T. Curry, jr., A.S., to N.Y. city and sail about Nov. 28 for Canal Zone for duty. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer of 2d Lt. W. S. Lawton, A.S., to C.A.C. on Sept. 12 is announced. He will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

The promotion of the following officers is announced, subject to examination required by law, effective on dates mentioned: 1st Lt. E. P. Doyle, Q.M.C., to capt., Sept. 5, 1923; 1st Lt. O. S. Ferson, A.S., to capt., Sept. 11, 1923. Each officer will remain on his present duties. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

The promotion of the following officers is announced, effective on dates indicated:

Cavalry—Capt. J. Kennard to maj., Sept. 2, 1923; Capt. J. B. Thompson to maj., Sept. 3, 1923.

Chaplains—1st Lt. E. C. Sliney to capt., Sept. 10, 1923.

Each officer will remain on his present duties. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

The promotion of the following officers is announced, effective on dates indicated: 2d Lt. F. O. Wood, F.A., to 1st lt., Sept. 5, 1923; 2d Lt. H. Hewett, C.A.C., to 1st lt., Sept. 5, 1923; Lt. Col. J. R. Lee, Inf., to col., Sept. 11, 1923; 2d Lt. L. D. Syme, Inf., to 1st lt., Sept. 13, 1923. Col. Lee and 1st Lts. Hewett and Syme will remain on their present duties; 1st Lt. Wood will remain on present duties until time to comply with orders for foreign service. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

The promotion of the following officers is announced, effective on dates indicated:

Q.M. Corps—1st Lt. C. B. Wickins to capt., Aug. 31, 1923; 1st Lt. M. K. Taylor to capt., Sept. 2, 1923; 1st Lt. Van L. Prather to capt., Sept. 3, 1923; 1st Lt. G. W. Armitage to capt., Sept. 12, 1923.

2d Lt. J. H. Phillips, Cav., to 1st lt., Sept. 8, 1923.

Maj. S. T. Mackall, Inf., to lt. col., Sept. 11, 1923.

Each officer will remain on his present duties. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

ORDERS TO RETIRED N.C.O.

1st Sgt. W. E. Waite, U.S.A., retired, to active duty and will report to P.M.S. and T., Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wnt. Ofr. M. See will report to Army retiring board at Fort Bliss, Tex., for examination. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. W. A. Miller to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. B. D. McGhee is assigned to duty with Chemical Warfare Reserve Depot, Edgewood, Md. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. G. Ellis to Fort Mason, Calif., for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. J. K. Rogers to Philadelphia Q.M. Intermediate Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. O. H. Balch to Jeffersonville, Ind., and report to C.O. Jeffersonville Q.M. Intermediate Depot for duty. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. F. Newell to Nashville National Cemetery, Madison, Tenn., and to Stone River National Cemetery, Murfreesboro, Tenn., for investigating condition of lodges and preparing estimates for repairs, and upon completion of this duty he will return to Jeffersonville, Ind. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. J. Hayes is assigned to duty with Q.M.C., with permanent station at Fort Revere, Mass. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month and 5 days, effective about Oct. 1, to Wnt. Ofr. A. E. Dalby, 10th Inf. Brig. (Sept. 7, 5th C.A.)

Wnt. Ofr. D. T. Taylor will report to Army retiring board at Fort Bliss, Tex., for examination. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. J. H. Reese is assigned to duty with School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. A. Matz, upon arrival in U.S., to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. P. J. Grove to San Francisco, Calif., and sail about Feb. 19 for Philippines for duty. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men were placed on the retired list at the places named:

1st Sgt. M. Degnan, D.E.M.L., at the U.S. M.A., West Point, N.Y. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

1st Sgt. H. V. Wigfield, Co. I, 17th Inf., at Fort Omaha, Neb. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

Sgt. W. McKoy, 9th Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

1st Sgt. S. Vanhoozer, Co. G, 28th Inf., at Fort Niagara, N.Y. (Sept. 22, W.D.)

Sgt. F. B. Rohder, D.E.M.L., at Fort Totten, N.Y. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

1st Sgt. J. C. Clark, Co. K, 26th Inf., at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. J. W. Ash, M.D., at Hawaiian Q.M. Depot, Honolulu, H.T. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

Mtr. Sgt. W. B. Davison, Q.M.C., at Washington, D.C. (Sept. 20, W.D.)

Sgt. J. J. Martina, D.E.M.L., at Detroit, Mich. (Sept. 24, W.D.)

ORDERS TO RESERVE OFFICERS.

1st Lt. K. H. Bailey, Med. O.R.C., to Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Bks., Pa., for a course of instruction. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

2d Lt. J. T. Reese, A.S.O.R.C., to active duty and to Air Service Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, for a course of instruction in primary flying. (Sept. 21, W.D.)

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The following changes in stations, etc., of organizations were announced by the War Department Sept. 18:

Changes in Stations.

6th Serv. Co., Camp Custer, Mich., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Tr. G, 3d Cav., Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Myer, Va.

5th Cav., Fort Clark, Tex., to Marfa, Tex.

Tr. B, 8th Cav., Camp Furlong, N.M., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Tr. B, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Naco, Ariz.

6th Cav., less 1st Sq., Camp McClellan, Ala., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Tr. G, 14th Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Hq. and Hq. Tr., 1st Cav. Brig., Fort Clark, Tex., to Marfa, Tex.

1st M.G. Sq., Fort Clark, Tex., to Marfa, Tex.

1st Bn., 16th F.A., Tobyhanna, Pa., to Fort Myer, Va.

Hq. and Hq. Co., 8th Inf. Brig., Camp McClellan, Ala., to Fort McPherson, Ga.

4th Inf., less 1st and 3d Bns., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort George Wright, Wash.

3d Bn., 4th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Lawton, Wash.

6th Inf., less 1st Bn. and Cos. F, G and H, Camp Custer, Mich., to Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Inf., less Serv. Co., 1st Bn., Hq. 2d Bn., and Cos. E, F and G, Camp Lewis, Wash., to Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Hq. 2d Bn., Cos. F, G and L, 8th Inf., Camp McClellan, Ala., to Fort Moultrie, S.C.

Hq. Co., 17th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Crook, Neb.

2d Bn., 17th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Omaha, Neb.

22d Inf., less Cos. E, F and G, Camp McClellan, Ala., to Fort McPherson, Ga.

1st Bn., 23d Inf., Camp Mabry, Tex., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Co. D, 25th Inf., Douglas, Ariz., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

15th Obs. Sq., Chanute Field, Ill., to St. Louis Field, Mo.

5th Photo. Section, Chanute Field, Ill., to St. Louis Field, Mo.

Changes in Status.

Clothing and Bath Unit No. 8 made inactive, with Clothing and Bath Unit No. 2 as the active associate.

The following changes in stations, etc., of organizations were announced by the War Department Sept. 20:

Changes in Stations.

Btry. B, 9th F.A., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Fort Omaha, Neb.

1st Sq., 3d Cav., Camp Devens, Mass., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Hq. and Hq. Co., 16th Inf. Brig., Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Howard, Md.

6th F.A., Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Hoyle, Md.

34th Inf., less 3d Bn., Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Eustis, Va.

Co. F, 1st Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Du Pont, Del.

12th Inf., less 2d and 3d Bns., Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Howard, Md.

3d Bn., 12th Inf., less Co. M, Camp Meade, Md., to Fort Washington, Md.

Hq. Spec. Tr., 1st Cav. Div., Hq. and Hq. Tr. 2d Cav. Brig., 7th Cav., 8th Cav., Veterinary Co. No. 15, Hq. Tr., 1st Cav. Div., 13th Signal Tr., 7th Ordnance Co. and 8th Engr. Bn., Fort Bliss, Tex., to Marfa, Tex.

Changes in Status.

Sales Commissary Unit No. 3 made inactive; active associate, Sales Commissary Unit No. 2.

Salvage Co. No. 3 made inactive; active associate, Salvage Co. No. 2.

Laundry Co. No. 1 made inactive; active associate, Laundry Co. No. 2.

Pack Train No. 12 discontinued.

Mine planter Hunt disposed of.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO U.S.M.A. DESIGNATED.

The following candidates have been designated during the past week for the Military Academy entrance to be held beginning on March 4, 1924, with a view to admission to the Academy on July 1, 1924:

California—10th Dist., Wallace Hampton Katze, Los Angeles.

RAINCOATS
impregnated with
ALLIGATOR
Process
will not become **sticky** or **deteriorate** in the **tropics**

In a garment properly treated by the **ALLIGATOR** process, the cloth is thoroughly impregnated by the compound before being cut. This impregnation is accomplished by putting the cloth through pressure rolls that are in vats containing the proper vegetable oils.

Various grades of cloth can be used upon which the strength and lightness of a garment largely depends.

The garment is cut from treated cloth and after being sewed together is given a treatment on the surface, the greatest object of which is to close up the seams.

The body of the garment is not dependent upon the surface treatment for its waterproof qualities. Therefore, moisture from perspiration that at times may appear on the inside of the garment is plainly visible as the impregnated cloth cannot absorb moisture from either side. This is the reason why a garment manufactured by the **ALLIGATOR** process will not increase in weight under wet conditions. The garment cannot absorb moisture from either the outside or the inside.

At a cost of fifteen cents, or less, the entire garment can be refinished by going over the garment lightly with a cloth saturated with the proper **REFINISH.** This application will close up any worn or chafed places and will make the garment fully as serviceable as when new, at practically no cost.

It is a proved fact that tropical weather will not cause the garment to become sticky, and the garment will remain pliant in cold weather.

The **ALLIGATOR** process garments are manufactured to protect the wearer from wet and wind and can be stored, folded, or used in any climate without injury.

This is the object of an **ALLIGATOR** process raincoat, and tests or experiments that do not duplicate natural or ordinary conditions cannot prove or disprove the qualities of the garment as a raincoat.

Alligator Clothing Company

Alligator process daily capacity in the United States 30,000 garments.

Illinois—21st Dist., William R. Rhodes, Litchfield.

Kentucky—6th Dist., Dann Slayden Cross, Clarksdale.

Louisiana—7th Dist., Walter Simon, 1st alt., Merryville; Calvin Auris Hayes, 2d alt., Westlake.

Michigan—3d Dist., Jack L. Dane, Kalamazoo.

New Hampshire—1st Dist., Sheldon M. Gilman, Sanbornville; Raymond E. Stickney, 1st alt., Wolfeboro; Laurence Reynolds, 2d alt., Wolfeboro.

Porto Rico—Res. Com. Davila, Ramon Antonio Eadal, Mayaguez.

South Carolina—Sen. Dial, Alan Johnstone McCutcheon, Columbia; Thomas Alan Brown, 1st alt., Columbia.

Texas—16th Dist., Mayer Henry Holff, Midland.

Utah—2d Dist., Bayard Spencer Chambers, Salt Lake City.

Washington—1st Dist., Clarence Brettun Blethen, Seattle.

West Virginia—5th Dist., Paul Daniel, Athens; Jason C. Yates, 1st alt., Williamson.

U.S.A.L.—President Coolidge, Richard de Gamendia Stephens, Washington, D.C.

To take examination on competitive basis—Edwin George Griffith, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico; Frederick William Van Duyne, jr., Washington, D.C.; David A. Watt, jr., Washington, D.C.; Andrew William Kimmell, Washington, D.C.

Late Army Orders

S.O. 220, SEPT. 25, 1923, W.D.

Leave for 1 month to Lt. Col. P. T. Hayne, G.S., about Oct. 1.

Capt. F. W. Wright, A.S., will sail about Nov. 1 for N.Y. city, and upon arrival will proceed to Washington for duty.

1st Lt. R. O. Wright, Cav., is relieved from present assignment and duties with 1st Cav. Brig. and is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 8th Corps Area, at Hqrs. 95th Div. at Oklahoma City, Okla.

1st Lt. W. R. Mobley, 6th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves, 8th Corps Area, as executive officer 311th Cav., 156th Cav. Brig. at San Antonio, Tex.

Maj. E. A. Lathrop, 3d Inf., relieved from assignment to 3d Inf. and from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., effective Oct. 15.

1st Lt. T. E. Voight, 13th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is detailed to duty with Organized Reserves, 1st Corps Area, with 11th Corps at Hartford, Conn.

The transfer of 1st Lt. H. L. Kinnison, jr., Inf., to Cavalry on Sept. 21, with rank from July 1, is announced. He is assigned to 14th Cav. at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty.

Col. E. S. Walton, Q.M.C., is relieved from assignment and duty in office of Q.M.G., upon expiration of leave, and will report in person to Assistant Secretary of War for duty.

1st Sgt. J. E. Hollis, Co. H, 16th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y.

Tech. Sgt. W. Dale, 56th Ord. Co., will be placed upon retired list at Pig Point Ordnance Reserve Depot, Pig Point, Va.

1st Sgt. E. Finley, Troop B, 10th Cav., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Capt. N. D. Finley, 6th Inf., to duty with 86th Div., Organized Reserves, at Marion, Ill.

The following officers of Cav. are relieved from assignment to 13th Cav. and are detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 6th Corps Area as indicated: Capt. F. L. Whittaker to non-divisional units at Wausau, Wis.; 1st Lt. E. D. Yerby to 85th Div. at Marquette, Mich.

Lt. Col. F. T. McNarney, 7th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, effective about Oct. 15, and is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 6th Corps Area, non-divisional units, at Racine, Wis.

Leave for 1 month to Lt. Col. A. L. Singleton, G.S., about Oct. 1.

2d Lt. H. J. Reid, Inf., U.S.A., is honorably discharged from the Service of U.S. at Walter Reed General Hospital, Army medical center, Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1923.

Capt. H. D. Beylard, 5th Cav., relieved from assignment to 5th Cav. and from duty at Eagle Pass, Tex., effective about Oct. 15.

Capt. H. H. Cameron, 5th Cav., relieved from assignment to 5th Cav. and from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., effective about Oct. 15.

2d Lt. W. C. White, Inf., to proceed from Orono, Me., to Camp Meade, Md., to Tank School for duty.

1st Lt. A. W. Brock, jr., A.S., will report to chief, engineering division, McCook Field, Ohio, for duty.

1st Sgt. T. A. Dunn, Co. K, 17th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Omaha, Neb.

Col. C. Keller, C.E., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 13, 1923, after more than 37 years' service.

1st Sgt. H. P. Russell, 62d Coast Art., Fort Totten, N.Y., is transferred to D.E.M.L. and is detailed to duty with New Hampshire N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Coast Artillery at Concord, N.H.

2d Lt. T. R. Howard, A.S. (Inf.), is relieved from detail in Air Service and is assigned to 2d Div. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Sgt. W. J. Moulton, D.E.M.L., sergeant-instructor of New Hampshire N.G., is transferred to C.A.C. and assigned to 62d Coast Art. at Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty.

1st Sgt. A. Ward, Co. D, 15th Inf., will be placed upon retired list at Fort MacArthur, Calif.

1st Sgt. A. Ward to active duty, effective upon retirement at Fort MacArthur, Calif., and will report to P.M.S. and T., Los Angeles High Schools, Calif., for duty.

2d Lt. D. H. Hayselden, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., on or before Sept. 30 for accompanying recruits to Fort McDowell, Calif., on U.S.N.T. Chaumont to sail from N.Y. city about Oct. 2, and will sail from San Francisco about Jan. 15 for Hawaiian Islands for duty.

Capt. D. M. Scott, S.C. (Inf.), to Fort Slocum, N.Y., before Sept. 30 for accompanying recruits to Fort McDowell, Calif., on U.S.N.T. Chaumont.

S.O. 221, SEPT. 26, 1923, W.D.

Resignation of 1st Lt. W. J. Clark, F.A., effective Oct. 1, accepted.

Maj. F. T. McCabe, Inf., to Hdqrs. 1st Corps Area, Organized Reserves, for duty.

1st Lt. R. Whitaker, 13th Engrs., and 2d Lt. S. J. Keane, S.C., to New York, sailing Dec. 1 for San Francisco, thence sailing Jan. 15 for Honolulu.

1st Lt. J. H. Stevenson, C.E., to Florence, Ala.

Col. H. B. Nelson, 42d Inf., to sail Oct. 12 for U.S.

Following officers assigned to duty as indicated: Majs. G. W. C. Whiting, Inf., to 96th Div., Portland, Ore.; D. H. Cowles, Inf., to 91st Division, San Francisco; Capts. J. L. Tupper, Inf., to 91st Division, Sacramento, Calif.; P. W. Warren, Inf., to 104th Division, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Maj. A. L. P. Johnson, 30th Inf., detailed to Organized Reserves; assigned to 96th Division, Seattle, Wash.

Resignation of Capt. C. G. Hutchinson, Cav., Oct. 31, accepted.

Maj. J. Kirk, O.D., transferred to Air Service; assigned duty Hawaiian Department.

Late Navy Orders

Orders to Officers Sept. 25.

Lt. Cdr. N. R. Van der Veer to Naval Hosp., Washington.

Ens. A. S. Arkush resignation accepted Sept. 25.

Lt. H. G. Cannon, M.C., to Naval Hosp., New York.

Ens. F. M. Waldron, S.C., to Rec. Ship, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. (j.g.) O. D. Colvin, C.C., to course in instruction.

Following to receiving ships, Philadelphia, Pa.: Cdr. G. A. Alexander, Lt. M. J. Stubbs, S.C., Pay Clerks W. C. Humphrey and J. M. Page.

Lt. Cdrs. F. C. McCord to command U.S.S. Charles Ausburne; B. Y. Rhodes to U.S.S. Rochester.

Lt. J. L. McKenna to U.S.S. Neches.

Ens. G. J. Burrow to U.S.S. Oklahoma; L. J. Manees to U.S.S. Reid; W. F. Weidner to U.S.S. Hannibal.

Following dispatch from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Sept. 20: Cdr. R. C. Needham to U.S.S. Rainbow; Lts. G. A. Miller to command U.S.S. Ajax; H. C. Davis to Rec. Ship, Puget Sound; F. S. Tichy, D.C., to Naval Station, Cavite.

Following to nearest receiving ships: Lt. Cdr. P. R. Baker, and Lt. L. H. Johnson, M.C.

Capt. H. H. Huff to Washington as director of naval intelligence.

Capt. L. A. Cotten to temporary duty with Naval Intelligence, Washington.

Capt. L. McNamee to Naval War College.

Regular Instructors Praised by Minnesota N.G.

COL. E. D. LUCE, 135th Inf., Minnesota National Guard of Minneapolis, in a letter to The Adjutant General of the Army under date of Sept. 19, 1923, praises officers of the Regular Army on duty with his command in camp last summer. The letter is as follows:

1. As commanding officer of the 135th Infantry, Minn. N.G., I again feel that I would be derelict in my duty as an officer of the U.S. Army did I not express in some fitting way my appreciation of the services of the Regular Army officers on duty with my regiment during the period of field training. I wish to emphasize the fact that the 135th Infantry, Minn. N.G., has the most sincere respect and highest admiration for the excellent professional attainments displayed and for the gentlemanly, cheerful, efficient and military way in which these gentlemen assisted in the instruction during the field training of the regiment.

2. It seems to us that especial care must have been taken in the selection of these officers and I desire to commend Lt. Col. T. J. Rogers, regimental instructor; Maj. T. W. Hammond, Capt. Nels E. Stadig, Capt. F. A. Keating, Capt. J. L. Meyers, Capt. N. O. Cannon, Capt. O. Loring, Capt. R. M. House and Capt. O. E. Wheeler for the very capable way in which the instruction of the regiment was conducted, and more particularly for their individual knowledge of conditions and appreciativeness of the efforts and sacrifices of the officers and men of the regiment. Their services, co-operation and the example they set with reference to devotion to duty, smartness and military bearing will ever be an inspiration to the officers and men of the Minnesota National Guard, and more particularly to the 135th Infantry.

Air Service Carnival at Bolling Field Huge Success

THE Air Service on Sept. 23 gave Washington society a thriller at Bolling Field. It was called an aero carnival and was given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. No horse show or other event has attracted a more distinguished or a larger throng than did this air carnival. For more than three hours daring Army airmen gave exhibitions which have seldom been equalled.

Piloted by Lt. J. M. Davies, Air Ser., U.S.A., a Martin bomber laid down a smoke screen operated by Capt. Weaver, which is the latest development of the Chemical Warfare Service. Three De Haviland planes, piloted by Lts. P. C. Wilkins and H. W. Beaton and Capt. W. C. Ocker, U.S.A., bombarded a fortification at the south end of the field. The bombers were Lt. T. P. Smith, U.S.A., chief bomber at Bolling Field, and Sergts. L. Hukill and J. Gilbert, U.S.A. Lt. Wendall H. Brookley, U.S.A., after attaining a ceiling of about 10,000 feet, performed a perfect feat in sky-writing the words "Hello D. C.," while Sergt. Strosnider, U.S.A., of Langley Field and Corpl. Maust, U.S.A., of Bolling Field made perfect parachute jumps from an altitude of 1,500 feet.

The program also included racing events for SE-5 pursuit planes, Voughts and the big Martin bombers. The famous T-2, which made a non-stop flight from New York to San Francisco, piloted by Lt. T. S. Van Veghton, U.S.A., also participated in the various events. A German fighting ship, the Fokker D-7, and a British SE-5 also did air stunts for the crowd.

The carnival was one of the most successful which has been held at Bolling Field, credit for which is due the acting commandant of the field, Maj. R. L. Walsh, U.S.A., and the chairmen of the various committees who assisted in the arrangements of the meet.

Navy Notes

SERGT. JOHN T. HOLLY, U.S.M.C., of the Marine Guard at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., was killed by a blow over the heart in a boxing bout in the guard barracks on Sept. 24, 1923.

THE British submarine L-9, which was sunk recently in a typhoon at Hong Kong, China, was in reserve and had a reduced crew of four men aboard, which were saved. The L class of submarine has a surface displacement of 890 tons and submerged 1,070. The surface speed is 17½ knots and submerged 10½ knots.

A NEW submarine for the Japanese navy while on her trial trip recently at Kobe, was sunk and nearly all her crew were drowned.

THE U.S. Navy seaplane, piloted by Lt. Adolphus W. Gorton, U.S.N., which was entered for the seventh annual competition for the Schneider Cup, on Sept. 28, fell into the sea near Portsmouth, England, Sept. 24, during a trial flight and was totally wrecked. The occupants were picked up unhurt.

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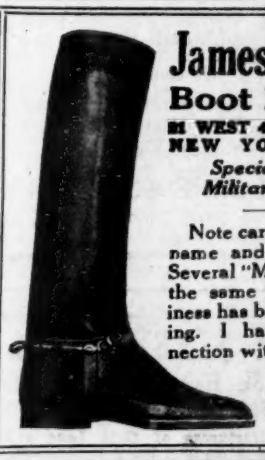
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NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Calvin Coolidge, President.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

Sept. 26, 1923.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line.	*Medical Corps.*
R. Adm. W. A. Moffett	R.Ad.A.M.D.McCormick
Capt. M. H. Simons, jr.	Capt. H. C. Curl
Cdr. R. C. Griffen	Cdr. R. A. Warner
Lt. Cdr. P. Hendren	Lt. Cdr. V. H. Carson
	Supply Corps.
Dental Corps.	Rear Adm. T. S. Jewett
Lt. Cdr. T. L. Sampsell	Capt. T. J. Arms
	Cdr. E. D. Stanley
	Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp
Construction Corps.	*Civil Engr. Corps.*
R. Adm. R. Stocker	R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. E. S. Land	Capt. G. A. MacKay
Cdr. G. Fulton	Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. F. L. Crisp	Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Sept. 19.

Cdr. H. Powell to office of Naval Intelligence, Washington.

Lt. Cdrs. R. M. Griffin to command U.S.S. Marcus; H. B. Le Bourgeois to a Rec. Ship in U.S.

Lts. F. W. Connor to U.S.S. Quail; T. F. Downey to 1st Naval Dist.. W. W. Feineman to U.S.S. Mississippi as assistant Engr. Ofr.; M. P. Higgins to U.S.S. Chewink; H. L. Irwin to U.S.S. Relief as navigating officer; J. T. Roach to U.S.S. Arctic· T. A. Solberg to U.S.S. Shawmut as repair ofr.; G. R. Veed to U.S.S. Arctic as navigating officer.

Lt. (j.g.) C. Allen to U.S.S. Florida.

Ens. C. H. Kimball to U.S.S. Hatfield.

Lts. W. H. O'Connor (M.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington; R. V. Adams (S.C.) to course instruction Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; A. M. Jones (S.C.) to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., as supply officer.

Construction Corps—Cdr. E. G. Kintner to Supt. Constructor New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N.J.; Lts. (j.g.) R. M. Watt, jr., W. Webster, jr., R. K. Wells and C. D. Wheelock to course instruction Mass. Institute of Tech., Boston.

Chf. Gunrs. J. Harder to U.S.S. Beaver; H. McCutcheon to Rec. Ship, New York.

Gunr. A. J. Gibson resignation accepted Sept. 20.

Mach. J. A. Sweeney to U.S.S. Utah.

Chf. Carps. W. E. Fitzgerald to U.S.S. Rochester; J. L. Jones to treatment at Naval Hospital, Washington.

Chf. Pharm. F. S. Puck to U.S.S. Relief.

Orders to Officers Sept. 20 and 21.

Lt. G. B. Evans to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Jr B. Kneip to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Lt. W. C. Burgy to comd. U.S.S. S-3.

Lt. N. L. Damon to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-42, and on board when commissioned.

Lt. H. Schmidt to Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet.

Ens. E. A. Cruise to temp. duty Hampton Roads, Va.

Lts. J. T. Lareau, S.C., and I. W. Thompson, S.C., to 11th Naval Dist.

Lt. Cdr. S. Bacon, M.C., to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lt. Cdr. J. A. Biello, M.C., to U.S.S. Mercy.

Lt. L. E. Dockry, M.C., to U.S.S. Rochester.

Lt. F. R. Haselton, M.C., to duty with Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

Lt. J. W. Vann, M.C., to Naval Training Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. P. J. Hammersley, Chap.C., to Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H., addl. duty navy yard.

Cdr. E. H. Brownell, C.E.C., to Public Works Office, Naval Sta., Pearl Harbor, addl. duty Public Works Office, 14th Naval Dist.

Gun. M. P. Schaffer to R.S., San Francisco.

Chief Gun. L. Wittman continue duty Naval Training Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Gun. D. H. Love to temp. duty R.S., New York.

Carp. H. W. Shomaker to R.S., San Francisco.

Chief Pharm. E. F. Aron to Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C.

Chief Pharm. H. L. Gall to Naval Med. Supply Depot, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Orders to Officers Sept. 22.

Cdr. W. E. Hall to Naval Inspector Ordnance Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia.

Lt. Cdr. F. W. Scanland to U.S.S. Chewink.

Lts. J. L. Barnswell to home and relieved all active duty; W. O. Bailey to U.S.S. Chewink as torpedo ofr.; F. C. Denebrink to U.S.S. Trinity; A. P. Flagg to Commander Aircraft Sqdns., Battle Flt.; R. W. Fleming to Bu. Aeronautics, Washington, D.C.; C. H. Havill to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.; A. Osenger to U.S.S. Quail; S. Shaw to navy yard, Philadelphia; S H. Wooster to U.S.S. Langley.

Ens. M. R. Flaherty to Rec. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; T. H. Kehoe to U.S.S. Utah; J. L. Nestor to U.S.S. Sands; H. E. Parker to U.S.S. Utah.

Medical Corps—Cdr. A. Stuart to home and relieved all active duty; Lts. R. M. Cochrane to Medical Officer Dest. Div. 26; F. C. Hill to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; H. C. Weber to Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. (j.g.) W. P. Dana to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Supply Corps—Lts. H. E. Groos to Rec. Ship, New York, N.Y.; T. N. Stock to U.S.S. Pueblo as commissary officer.

Cdr. C. A. Carlson (C.E.C.) to Public Works Officer navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. W. W. Edel (Ch.C.) to U.S.S. Langley.

Pay Clk. B. D. Lowe to home and relieved all active duty.

Chf. Carp. G. Sessions to U.S.S. Henderson.

Carp. F. D. Allen to home and relieved all active duty.

Btsn. O. Lee continue duty Rec. Ship, Charleston, S.C.

Btsn. F. P. Uhlig continue duty U.S.S. Falcon.

Gunr. W. W. Cole to home and relieved all active duty.

Orders to Officers Sept. 24.

Capt. L. A. Cotten from Tokyo, Japan, to Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. H. Reynolds to home and wait orders.

Cdr. B. H. Bruce to Bureau of Engineering, Washington, D.C.

Cdr. W. R. White to home and relieved all active duty.

Lt. Cdr. E. L. Barr to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Lt. Cdr. G. H. Emmerson to Bureau Navigation, Washington, D.C.

Lt. Cdr. M. J. Foster to Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., Oct. 15.

Lt. Cdr. R. Gatewood to Officer in Charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Cdr. H. E. Parsons to U.S.S. Chaumont as ex. ofr.

Lt. A. B. Alexander to U.S.S. O-5.

Lt. A. N. Bamberger to U.S.S. O-6.

Lt. G. Bannerman to command U.S.S. R-25.

Lt. J. H. Carson to course instruction Mass. Institute of Tech., Boston, Mass.

Lt. C. E. Eason to Dest. Sqdns., Battle Flt.

Lt. F. C. Fahrion to course instruction at Mass. Institute of Tech., Boston, Mass.

Lt. G. C. Hoover to course instruction Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

Lt. J. H. Keefe to course instruction Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D.C.

Lt. J. L. McCormack to U.S.S. Fulton.

Lt. D. W. Tomlinson to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. C. F. Waters to command U.S.S. O-3.

Lt. (j.g.) D. B. Boykin to U.S.S. Utah.

Ens. C. D. Beaumont to U.S.S. Maryland.

Ens. C. H. Bennett, jr., to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ens. K. D. Ringle to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Lt. N. F. X. Banvard (M.C.) to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Cdr. R. E. Corcoran (S.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. J. H. S. Putnam (Chap. C.) resignation accepted Nov. 15.

Lt. R. W. Truitt (Chap. C.) to U.S.S. Savannah.

Lt. R. E. Bassler (C.E.C.) to 3d Naval Dist.

Lt. Cdr. F. J. B. Cordeiro (M.C.) died Wiesbaden, Germany, June 19, 1923.

Capt. M. C. McDonald (S.C.) died Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 1, 1923.

Lt. Cdr. L. J. Kenny died New York, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1923.

Lt. J. Donald died Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1923.

Chf. Pharm. L. Zembach died Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 1, 1923.

Chf. Mach. F. W. Teepe died Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Sept. 17, 1923.

Marine Corps

Maj. Gen. Commandant J. A. Lejeune.

Sept. 26, 1923.

Commissioned.	*Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.*
Col. J. S. Turrill	Col. J. McE. Huey
Lt. Col. P. F. Archer	Lt. Col. E. R. Beadle
Maj. H. L. Smith	Maj. M. R. Thacher
Capt. H. D. Campbell	Capt. W. H. Harrison
1st Lt. H. S. Keimling	1st Lt. D. A. Stafford

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 20—Majs. C. G. Sinclair, A.P.M., to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.; H. G. Bartlett to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Capts. E. G. Ames to 1st Brig., Haiti; W. F. Brown to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.

Maj. A. Racicot to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.

Pay Clerk W. H. May to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.

1st Lt. J. N. Popham to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.

2d Lts. P. E. Conrad, V. N. Megee and F. B. Birthright to 1st Brig., Haiti.

SEPT. 21—Lt. Col. W. L. Redles to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Pay Clerks J. T. Armstrong to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.; F. R. Powers to Hdqrs. Marine Corps.

Q.M. Clerk N. Johnson to Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

SEPT. 22—Maj. F. A. Barker to Marine Det., Peking, China, upon reporting to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Col. N. G. Burton to Marine Det., Peking, China, upon reporting to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Capt. W. T. Clement to Marine Det., Peking, China, upon reporting to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

SEPT. 24—Capt. O. Salzman to M.B., Quantico, Va.

SEPT. 25—Capts. T. F. Joyce to M.B., Quantico, Va.; C. M. Jones to navy yard, Washington, D.C.; C. P. Matteson to the Naval Aircraft Factory, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEPT. 26—Capts. M. B. Curtis to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; R. W. Peard to M.B., Quantico, Va.

2d Lt. G. W. Kirkman to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Pay Clerk B. E. Neel to M.B., navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.
Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.
Rear Adm. W. E. Reynolds, Commandant.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 12—Acting Pay Clk. W. Lilenfeld assigned Comanche, temporary duty during overhaul period.

SEPT. 14—Lt. Cdr. (E) J. B. Turner assigned temporary duty Norfolk Division, thence to Apache.

Lt. W. K. Scammell assigned Bear.

Chf. Mach. Mate A. L. McGee assigned Alexander Hamilton, temporary duty.

Gunr. G. Jensen assigned Morrill.

Gunr. K. Johansson assigned Ossipee.

SEPT. 15—Btsn. C. Lucas assigned Tingard as officer in charge.

Btsn. I. E. Johannesson assigned Seneca.

Btsn. H. Hanson assigned Tamaroa.

Btsn. L. H. Luksich assigned Unalga.

Btsn. C. Martinson assigned Modoc.

Btsn. J. Edwards, retired, assigned Winisimmet as officer in charge.

Btsn. (L) E. S. Daniels assigned A-B Cutter No. 19.

Gunr. H. G. Kotzbauer assigned Haida.

Gunr. C. T. Thrun assigned Modoc.

Gunr. R. Gardner assigned Yamacraw.

Gunr. L. C. Larson assigned Tampa.

Gunr. B. G. Balcombe assigned Patrol as officer in charge.

Carp. M. Pierson assigned Manhattan.

SEPT. 17—Pay Clk. J. D. Keltie assigned Manning.

Acting Pay Clk. O. P. Thomas assigned Academy.

Acting Chf. Radioman C. P. Sweeny assigned Modoc.

Chf. Comsy. Steward H. R. Pickering assigned Depot.

Acting Chf. Comsy. Steward H. H. Bennett assigned Manning.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Chf. Carp. Mate A. T. Webster was retired on Sept. 4.

Btsn. (L) A. D. Jackson, retired, died on Sept. 6, 1923, after serving more than thirty years.

The approved schedule of movements of the vessels of the Behring Sea Fleet is as follows: Haida detached from fleet Sept. 20; Mojave detached from fleet Oct. 1 and directed to proceed to San Francisco; Bear detached from fleet Oct. 5; Algonquin to remain North to complete season.

A dental officer has been assigned to the Coast Guard Academy. A complete equipment is now being installed so as to have the dental clinic in operation by Oct. 1.

The following is quoted from a letter from the officer in charge, Monomoy Point Station: "Since most cases of fire on motorboats start in the engine room, where the fire extinguishers are customarily kept, the suggestion is made that all motor surfboats be equipped with three pyrenes, one forward, one att and one in the engine room, fitted in oiled bags in such a way that they can be easily removed."

TENTATIVE SAILINGS OF NAVAL TRANSPORTS.

New York to Pacific—Chaumont, Oct. 2, Feb. 4; Argonne, Oct. 27.

Hampton Roads to Pacific—Nitro, Oct. 8.

Hampton Roads to West Indies—Beaufort, Oct. 2, Nov. 20, Jan. 4; Henderson, Oct. 16, Nov. 20; Kittery, Oct. 24, Nov. 30.

San Francisco to Atlantic—Pyro, Nov. 5; Chaumont, Nov. 2; Nitro, Jan. 5.

San Francisco to Cavite—Newport News, Nov. 1; Argonne, Nov. 30.

Hampton Roads to Europe—Trinity, Dec. 1.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Sept. 25, 1923.

Parties of officers and ladies attended the polo games at Meadowbrook, Long Island, between the teams representing the American and British Armies which ended last Saturday in victory for the American team. Police duty at the games was performed by troops of the 16th Infantry from Fort Jay. Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard, the Army's manager, was host at a

dinner given at the Meadow Brook Club shortly after the arrival of the British team in honor of the foreign representatives, at which were present both teams, members of the Tiger team from India, prominent officers of the Army, National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps and American polo players.

The first dance of the season was given at the club house on Sept. 21, and was attended by many persons from this post, with guests from other harbor posts and New York. Hop suppers were given by Miss Bullard and Maj. and Mrs. White. Mrs. Craighill returned last week from a summer outing at Great Chebeague, Me., and opened her school on the 19th with an unusually large attendance. Mrs. Harold A. Daly has accepted the position of assistant in the school and quarters are being arranged for her use connected with the school building.

Maj. and Mrs. Crystal are enjoying a tour in Europe, having sailed recently on the steamship America. They are to be gone two and one-half months. Among visitors at the garrison are Dr. Matthews, who is visiting his niece, Mrs. Gullion; Miss Somerville of Roanoke, Va., with her nephew, Col. Rivers, and Miss Harriet Rivers, and Mr. Ned Glasgow of Washington, who are guests of Chaplain E. B. Smith and Mrs. Smith. They entertained recently Capt. C. Erskine Bolst, 1st Battalion of the Black Watch, British army, and Mrs. Bolst. Mrs. John H. Stutesman is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Gerhardt. Mrs. Parker Hitt of Washington has been the guest of Maj. and Mrs. White.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 20, 1923.

Col. Giles Bishop, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bishop on Thursday gave a theater party of eight to witness the opening performance of "Oh-Ho," an extravaganza put on by local talent for the benefit of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

Adm. Robert E. Coontz, commanding officer of the U.S. Fleet, was guest of honor at the weekly luncheon of the Sciots on Friday. Other officers present included Rear Adm. W. C. Cole, chief of staff to Adm. Coontz; Rear Adm. Ashley H. Robertson, commanding the 11th Naval District; Capt. Thomas T. Craven, commanding the Naval Air Station; Capt. Albert Marshall, commanding the aircraft squadrons; Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; Cdr. Henry Jensen of the destroyer base, and Lt. B. H. Wyatt.

Mrs. David Sellers, wife of Capt. Sellers, U.S.N., on Thursday was hostess at the first "at home" to be held at the commanding officer's quarters at the new naval training station. She was assisted by Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, Mrs. Edwin B. Woodworth and Mrs. L. S. Lewis.

Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb have taken up their residence at 726 B avenue, Coronado.

Mrs. Florence K. Dupee has been entertaining Rear Adm. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Fullam, who are making a trip to the Pacific coast, renewing many acquaintances made during the Admiral's tour of duty here. A dinner party was given at the Hotel del Coronado in honor of the visitors.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson have moved from Hotel del Coronado to their new quarters at the Naval Air Station, North Island.

Mrs. William A. Merritt, wife of Capt. Merritt, U.S.N., entertained a small group of friends at a luncheon party at her home in Coronado on Sept. 14. Mrs. Frank B. Jones, wife of Col. Jones, was hostess at a mah jong and bridge-tea on Thursday.

Capt. Thomas T. Craven and other officers and the crew of the Naval Air Station at North Island were hosts to the delegates to the convention of the League of California Municipalities at a smoker September 19. An interesting program of boxing bouts was put on, and refreshments were served. The marine band furnished music for the evening.

At their quarters at the Naval Air Station last week Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven gave a buffet luncheon in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson. About forty guests attended.

Capt. and Mrs. David Sellers gave a dinner in honor of Adm. Robert E. Coontz last week. Others present were Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, Rear Adm. Ashley H. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, Capt. Adrian Cole, Mrs. C. A. Doyen and Mrs. W. R. Cushman.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1923.

The 18th Infantry, less the Service and Machine Gun Companies, are now back at Slocum for the winter season. The officers and ladies of the post and their guests assembled in the Service Club on Sept. 21, the first hop since the return of the 18th. This party was at the same time a get-acquainted party and a farewell party. Maj. Baker, who is in command of the post, will soon leave for duty with the Organized Reserves at Rochester, N.Y., and others will leave for the Infantry School. Capt. Joel Burney and Lt. Vincent P. O'Reilly were the floor committee. Lt. Austin F. Gilmartin arranged the refreshments, and Capts. Metcalfe Reed and H. M. Tague and Lt. A. C. Purvis were the decorations committee.

Slocum is sending a good representation to the Infantry School. Capts. R. C. Smith, R. P. Smith, T. G. Hannon, T. G. Jackson and Malcolm Rice have already left the post. Capt. G. C. Cleaver, who is still on leave, will leave in a few days.

The 18th Infantry will entrain Sept. 23 for Croton Falls, N.Y., where it will take part in the large patriotic film now being staged by D. W. Griffith, Inc. Mr. Griffith will take charge of the rehearsals and acting and will furnish the uniforms and equipment to be used. The officers and men participating are looking forward to a unique experience.

Legal Department for Benefit of the Services

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL announces that it has organized as one of its regular weekly features a department which will be known as the "Legal Department," the sole purpose of which is to enable members of all the Services who wish to avail themselves of it to obtain, through this systematic and dependable means, competent legal advice and assistance upon all questions affecting them, those which arise out of their personal as well as their official relations; and to this end the JOURNAL has retained the further services of the firm of Ansell & Bailey of Washington, D.C., attorneys who are well known both in and out of the Services.

The Legal Department supersedes and includes the Claims Department, from which it is, indeed, an outgrowth made necessary by reason of the fact that the Service demands made upon that department came to be much broader in scope than its established functions, which were limited solely to a consideration of questions of claims. Our experience with the Claims Department has shown that members of the Services are confronted with questions arising out of the personal relation, in such matters as accounts, investments, rents, leases, deeds, interest in real and personal property, contracts, wills, etc., as frequently as with those arising out of claims and other like official matters. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S arrangtment with Messrs. Ansell & Bailey remains as it always has been in respect of claims, that is, that firm will give its opinion as to the merits of the claim and the advisability of seeking a recovery, without charge to the member submitting it; and likewise in respect of questions submitted upon matters of the personal relation, such as those mentioned above, such opnion will also be given gratuitiously. Such service will place no member requesting it undtr any obligation whatever either to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL or to the counsel of the Legal Department.

The space devoted to the Legal Department will also carry each week digests of all decisions generally affecting any of the Services of the Comptroller General and other law officers of the Government and of the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The flood of letters that are being received at Washington indicates that the officers who come under the second class of claims appreciate the work of the committee of which Maj. A. L. Rockwood, C. A.C., U.S.A., is chairman. The interest in the work is not confined to the officers who are affected by the Comptroller's decision under which the suit is to be brought. It is apparent that the Service at large now realizes that the only relief that can be obtained from the disastrous effects of the Comptroller's decision is through the Court of Claims. The time for making faces at the Comptroller General has passed. The time for action has arrived, and these actions should be brought in the Court of Claims.

In writing to Maj. Rockwood one officer expresses the sentiment of many in the following:

"I heartily approve of the proposed plan of co-operation in pressing the individual claims, and shall be pleased to be advised of the details after the organization in Washington has been perfected, so that I can co-operate in any way with the committee. I would be pleased to contribute my share of the pro rata expenses that may be incurred by the committee. I feel sure that officers in the Service will appreciate the efforts of the permanent committee at Washington which is in position to handle the cases. You appear to be going at it in a manner that will obtain results for all concerned."

In the claim of Dr. Edwin C. Funsch, U.S. Public Health Service Reserve, held that payment of rental allowance to a Reserve officer after relief from duty and during a grant of accrued leave of absence, upon the expiration of which the officer will revert to an inactive status, is not authorized by law. (Sept. 20, 1923.)

In answer to a communication from Lt. D. F. Zimmerman, U.S.N., asking whether he was authorized to issue transportation for his dependents from Bremerton, Wash., to San Diego, Calif., held that the right to transportation for dependents accrues on the effective date of an officer's orders to make permanent change of station. (Sept. 20, 1923.)

In passing upon a proposed paragraph, submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, to be added to paragraph (g) of the Instructions, advised that in order to make the proposed paragraph conform to the decisions of the Comptroller General it should read as follows:

"A warrant officer promoted to chief warrant officer, prior to, on, or subsequent to, June 30, 1922, may be paid the pay provided for a warrant officer of like length of service until such time as his pay as chief warrant officer equals or exceeds his pay as a warrant officer. The pay as a warrant officer herein referred to is the pay provided by Sec. 1556 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of May 13, 1908, 35 Stat., 128, and the act of March 4, 1917, 39 Stat., 1181, or by Sec. 10 of the act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat. 630." (Sept. 14, 1923.)

In disallowing the claim of the father for certain items of expense claimed to have been incurred by him for the burial of his son, D'Emidio Lorenzo, an enlisted man killed in action, held that under Sec. 11 of the act of June June 25, 1918, amending Sec. 301 of the act of Oct. 6, 1917, and the regulations promulgated thereunder by the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, only the customary and reasonable funeral expenses shall be included in the application, which limits the expenses to those which are ordinarily incurred in connection with the burial of the average person, such as those of embalming, casket, boxing, undertaker's fee, hearse, carriages (limited number), digging of grave, grave space and minister's fee. (Sept. 14, 1923.)

In passing upon a proposed change, submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, in Secs. (a) and (b) of the "Instructions for carrying into effect the joint Service Pay bill, act of June 10, 1922," advised that the proposed change is in accordance with the law, and there appears no reason why the same may not be issued. The proposed change reads:

"Table II, page 3, headed 'Pay and allowance of chief warrant officers,' and Table II A, page 3, headed 'Monthly pay and allowances of chief warrant officers.' Make the following changes in margin at left of tables: Strike out 'After 12 years as chief warrant officer and with creditable record,' and subtitute 'After 12 years commissioned service and with creditable record.' Strike out 'After 6 years as chief warrant officer and with creditable record,' and substitute 'After 6 years commissioned service and with creditable record.' Strike out 'During first 6 years as chief warrant officer' and substitute 'During first 6 years commissioned service.'

"Add the following note under Table II, page 3: 'Note—All commissioned service of chief warrant officers, regardless of whether such service was rendered as a temporary commissioned warrant officer or in a higher temporary grade or rank or in a higher permanent grade or rank, shall be counted as commissioned service for advancement to the second pay period after six years commissioned service, and for advancement to the third pay period after twelve years commissioned service.'" (Sept. 14, 1923.)

Miriam S. Harris, formerly a nurse, Army Nurse Corps, who was appointed a nurse in the Army Nurse Corps June 7, 1918, for a period of three years, and upon her application was continued in the Service in accordance with Paragraph 67 of the Manual for the Medical Department, 1916, and who was honorably discharged from the Service Nov. 17, 1922, upon her request, is not entitled to the war service payment of $60 provided by Sec. 1406, act of Feb. 24, 1919. Her continuation in the Army Nurse Corps in accordance with her application for service for another period of three years did not constitute retention in the Service, but operated automatically as a renewal of her appointment. (Sept. 14, 1923.)

Upon request of the Secretary of the Navy as to the pay to which a chief warrant officer of the Navy, commissioned prior to July 1, 1922, is entitled on and subsequent to that date, the particular case being that of a chief machinist promoted from warrant officer and commissioned permanently a chief warrant officer with rank from Dec. 28, 1920, and who with over 16 years' service on June 30, 1922, was being paid the pay of an ensign after 15 years' service: Held, that in view of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 771), that no warrant officer promoted 6 years from date of warrant shall thereby suffer reduction of pay, and of Sec. 1, act of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 627), that a commissioned warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer shall thereby suffer no reduction of pay, and of the "saving clause" of said act, the officer concerned was entitled to warrant officer's pay while on said duty, the same being greater than any other rate he could claim. (Case of Chief Mach. Arthur A. F. Alm; Sept. 14, 1923.)

The Secretary of the Navy requested the allowance of an amount paid as travel allowance to the chief petty officer upon good discharge at Shanghai, July 5, 1922, issued in virtue of general instructions to remove the excess of chief petty officers over Navy requirements by discharging for the convenience of the Government any so requested, which instructions were revoked when sufficient reduction had been made: Held, that since the evidence strongly tended to sustain the statement of the disbursing officer that notice of revocation was not received prior to the discharge, and since the Secretary of the Navy himself stated that the chief petty officer was no longer in the Service, the amount should be placed to the credit of the disbursing office. (Case of Chief Yeoman Sadler; Sept. 15, 1922.)

In response to a letter from the director of the Veterans Bureau submitting for decision the question of the proper procedure in terminating awards of disability insurance based upon ratings of permanent total disability: Advised, with reiteration, that the Comptroller General refuses to assume responsibility for determining the liability status of those holding War Risk Insurance since such status is a matter of fact and medical opinion to be determined by the director alone. (Sept. 15, 1923.)

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To: The Man In The Service.

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NORTHWESTERN FINANCE CORPORATION, OF AMERICA
Letter No. 22. DETROIT, MICH.

Financial Digest

This paper will be glad to furnish to its readers information on any brokerage house. A letter addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, 354 Fourth avenue, New York city, will bring the information desired.

The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not guarantee their correctness.

By Raymond V. Sykes.

The character of the business outlook remains little changed; that is, it is mixed. There were no developments during the week of much significance that may be considered as strictly new. On the whole, the balance was in favor of the constructive side, although the security markets did not reflect this.

Commodity prices are holding firmly, but the average level did not advance last week. Cotton scored another sharp turn, which carried it above the thirty-cent mark, based upon reports of further damage to what is recognized as a short crop. On the other hand, crude oil and refined products suffered further weakness. New building construction, which is one of the most important factors in determining prosperity, is again expanding. A large part of the new building is for housing purposes, and as rents are not falling, present high costs do not impede. Moreover, at present there is a greater stability to wages and materials in this industry, and operators are in a position to start new construction with greater confidence than was the case last spring.

Retail trade is good, this being a direct reflection of full employment and high wages. The agricultural districts, with the exception of Minnesota and the Dakotas, are decidedly stronger from the standpoint of buying power than a year ago. Credit conditions are satisfactory. The Federal Reserve system has removed the menace of a money panic, and our banking system is now flexible enough to meet any emergency. There is not, however, the occasion to believe that a test will be made in the immediate future. There is a rather heavy demand for funds in the West on account of the usual seasonal crop movement, and it is improbable that lower rates will be in effect for time-money before December. Meanwhile, investment securities may work a little lower.

Railroad traffic continues at record levels and the outlook in this field is encouraging. Gross revenues are in unprecedented volume and the peak of maintenance expenditures has been passed. The obvious conclusion is that net revenues will soon begin to show a decided increase.

The stock market has not given a satisfactory account of itself recently, from the viewpoint of those long of speculative securities. The action of the entire market for over two months has been entirely professional. Under this influence sharp declines and rallies are inevitable. The mere fact that the volume of sales has continued considerably under one million shares a day, with the exception of one day two weeks ago, indicates that there is no sustained participation by the public, either on the buying or selling side, and without the public there cannot be either a bull or a bear market. Under such mixed developments as are taking place now, and are likely to take place in the immediate future, there is no reason why the market should advance or decline as a unit. There is a general impression that the market must move as a whole, but there are plenty of exceptions to prove this erroneous. What is likely to happen is an advance in those stocks warranting it, a decline in weak groups, and a practically stationary position in those which are neither gaining nor losing. Such a market calls for discrimination after a careful study of fundamentals.

At the present time there is no reason to anticipate an upturn of consequence in the rubbers, marines, or oils. On the other hand, the outlook justifies higher prices for the rails, stocks of companies engaged in retail distribution, tobaccos, a number of public utilities, electrical equipment manufacturers, and, possibly, the sugars. The immediate situation in the steels and coppers justifies little movement in either direction. Among the more promising issues for investment and appreciation are N.Y. Central, Atchison, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Illinois Central, Westinghouse Electric, and Pacific Gas & Electric.

FIFTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Clark, Texas, Sept. 19, 1923.

Mrs. William D. Forsyth and Miss Elizabeth Forsyth left for Memphis, Tenn., on Sept. 8. They will not return to Fort Clark until Oct. 1.

Mrs. George A. O'Donnell left for her home in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sept. 9. She will remain in the East until the middle of October.

Mrs. E. M. Daniels, Mme. Drouot and Miss Claude Standish Daniels are in Marfa, where Mrs. Daniels has taken a small apartment and will remain during the 1st Cavalry Division maneuvers.

The regiment, under command of Col. W. D. Forsyth, left with the brigade for Marfa on Sept. 10. Lts. Hardy and Ely arrived just in time to make the hike to Marfa with the 5th Cavalry.

Miss Emily Smith of San Antonio is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Tully.

Several ladies of the post on Sept. 17 motored to Standart to see their husbands in camp. Mrs. F. H. Barnhart and Mrs. C. E. Snyder went together; Mrs. Joseph M. Tully had with her Miss Smith, her sister, and Mmes. F. V. C. Crowley and Charles Cramer. Mrs. Roy C. Welles, Miss Mayme Frank Hunt of Brackettville and Master Clair Welles were together. Mrs. F. H. Barnhart and Mrs. C. E. Snyder on Sept. 18 motored to Del Rio and had luncheon with Capt. Barnhart and Lt. Snyder at Camp R. E. L. Michie.

Miss Margaret Cramer, daughter of Capt. Charles Cramer, celebrated her ninth birthday anniversary on Sept. 15. She had a Jack Horner pie and a big birthday cake. Her guests were Mary Ruth Haverfield, Dorothy and Lee Ingram, Clair Welles, Jane Crowley, Joseph, Frances and Larkin Tully, Marie Baylies, Maida and George Barnhart, Virginia and Roy Henry Speck, and Bobby and Larry Petters.

Mrs. Charles Cramer on Sept. 17 gave a four-table bridge and tea for Mmes. Haverfield, Barnhart, Williamson, Baylies, Petters, Roycroft, Ingram, Welles, Wright, Rogers, Snyder and Rawlins. Mmes. T. J. Martin and McCabe of Brackettville, and Miss Emily Smith of San Antonio. Mmes. Crowley, Tully, Clayton and Speck came in for tea.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 23, 1923.

The battery commander's class for the ensuing year was opened at the Coast Artillery School on Sept. 17. The welcoming address was delivered by Brig. Gen. William R. Smith, commanding the 3d Coast Artillery District. Col. Jacob C. Johnson also addressed the students.

Brig. Gen. G. M. Cole, adjutant general of Connecticut, visited the post on Sept. 18, later going to Fort Eustis, where he inspected the Connecticut National Guard unit stationed at that place for training. Gen. Cole was the breakfast and luncheon guest of Gen. and Mrs. W. R. Smith while at Fort Monroe. Other guests were Col. Cloke, commanding officer of Fort Eustis; Col. W. E. Cole of the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery; Cols. J. C. Johnson, Hatch and Howell, and Lt. Col. Danforth, commanding officer of Langley Field.

Maj. and Mrs. Wheatley entertained Col. Marion S. Battle, ret., at dinner on Sept. 18. Mrs. Daniel Swan on Sept. 20 had three tables of bridge at the Officers' Club. The guests included Mmes. Johnson, Brereton, Donovan, Green, Emerson, Wheatley, Bundy, Bond, Crisp, Holmes and Block. Mrs. A. J. Gore and daughter Frances of Washington are guests at the officers' mess. Capt. and Mrs. Oliver J. Bond, jr., have returned from a motor trip through Maryland and Virginia. Capt. and Mrs. Donald L. Dutton left Sept. 19 for a motor trip to Lake George and Canada. Mrs. Dale Hinman and little daughter have returned from a four months' visit with relatives in Denver, Colo.

Col. and Mrs. A. A. Maybach motored to Washington on Sept. 18. They were honor guests at a bridge party given by Maj. and Mrs. Richard Donovan the previous evening.

The girls' community club was reorganized last Tuesday afternoon for the coming year. The following officers were elected: Miss Elizabeth McGarry, president; Miss Thelma Carpenter, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Welshmer, Mrs. Stiley and Miss Lillpop, advisory committee.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert R. Welshmer have as their guest Miss Evelyn Kirk of Washington, D.C. Rev. Samuel J. French of Brunswick, Ga., is the guest of his nephew, Capt. Paul H. French.

Little Margaret Van Horn, sister of Lt. and Mrs. Crisp, celebrated her seventh birthday with a party last week. Her guests included twenty of her little friends.

Miss Katherine Smith gave a very attractive tea on Sept. 19 at the Officers' Club for the junior officers of the new class and their wives. She was assisted by her mother, Mrs. William R. Smith, and Mrs. J. C. Johnson. Mrs. James F. Howell served.

Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton and children joined Maj. Fenton during the past week and have taken quarters on the water front.

A reception and dance was given at the Coast Artillery School on Sept. 21 for the newly arrived officers. In the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Johnson and Col. and Mrs. Howell. Preceding the reception Gen. and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner for their daughter Katherine in honor of their house guests, Miss Marion Harman of Washington and Miss Ellenor Williams of Alabama.

Maj. and Mrs. Clark entertained the same evening at dinner for Miss Evelyn Kirk, the guests including Maj. and Mrs. Welshmer, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Lt. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Anna B. Clark, Miss Lillpop, Capt. Purdy and Lt. Schuyler. A dinner was also given by Maj. and Mrs. Smith for Mrs. Quinn Gray, Miss Frances Gray, Maj. and Mrs. Emerson, Capt. Anton and Lt. Krueger. Maj. and Mrs. Ray Cramer had as guests to dinner the same evening Maj. and Mrs. Hardaway and Capt. and Mrs. Kahle.

1ST CAVALRY BRIGADE HQRS. AND 1ST M.G. SQUADRON.

Fort Clark, Texas, Sept. 19, 1923.

The 1st Cavalry Brigade, under command of Lt. Col. Walter C. Short, made a splendid showing as it left the north gate of the reservation on Sept. 10 to make the hike to Marfa, where they will take part in the 1st Cavalry Division maneuvers. One squadron of the 4th Cavalry from Laredo had been in camp in Los Moros Park for several days and joined the brigade.

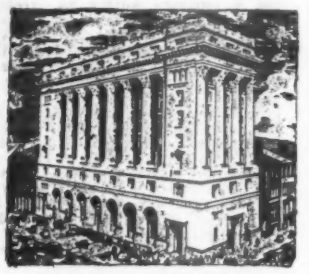
Mrs. B. E. Sawyer has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Vincent Montello of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. A. Haverfield gave a one-table bridge on Sept. 14 for Mrs. Charles Cramer, Mrs. Sherman Ingram, and Mrs. Wallace Jamison of Brackettsville.

Mrs. Royden Williamson had one table of bridge Friday evening for Mrs. W. A. Haverfield, Mrs. Charles Cramer and Mrs. A. L. Baylies.

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FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 22, 1923.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. James G. Hannah entertained at tea at their quarters on Sept. 18 for the entire garrison and student chaplains. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. O. G. Brown, Mrs. John T. Axton, jr., Mrs. O. J. Cohee. Lts. K. L. Hastings and D. W. Kent.

Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton, jr., gave an informal reception at their quarters on Sept. 15 in honor of Col. John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. J. G. Hannah, Mrs. O. J. Cohee, Miss Le Nore Edwards, Miss Margaret Hunter, and Misses Florence and Jane Cohee.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, retired, and Mrs. Bateman are guests of Chaplain and Mrs. O. J. Cohee. Chaplain Bateman came here to be present at the opening of the Chaplains' School.

Mrs. O. J. Cohee gave a tea at her quarters on Sept. 19 in honor of her mother, Mrs. C. W. Holly, and Mrs. C. C. Bateman, who are house guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Cohee.

The opening of the Chaplains' School took place here Sept. 18. This is the eighth session of the school. Col. John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, and Chaplain C. C. Bateman, retired, were present at the opening. The speakers for the occasion were Col. John T. Axton, Chaplain C. C. Bateman, Lt. Col. James G. Hannah, commanding officer of Fort Wayne, Monseigneur Van Antwerp of Detroit, Chaplain Vance, O.R.C., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, and Rev. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D.C.

The new arrivals of the past fortnight are Capt. Gus S. Kopple, Q.M.C.; Capt. Cyril B. Spicer; Lt. and Mrs. Clarence Barnard and daughter; Lt. Frank L. Burns, who has returned from Camp Benning to resume his duties with the 2d Infantry; Lts. Charles O. Moody, Wendell G. Johnston and James C. Short.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1923.

The first officers' hop of the season was given at Cullum Hall on Sept. 21, Gen. and Mrs. Sladen receiving. The hop was a formal reception to the members of the new detail, who reported for duty at the beginning of the academic year.

A number of guests from West Point were invited to the equinoxial dance of the Country Club at Garrison on Sept. 22. There were a number of dinners given beforehand, Gen. and Mrs. Sladen being guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn; Col. and Mrs. Carter were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sloane, as were also Col. and Mrs. M. B. Stewart and Lt. Palmer; and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Osborn's guests were Mrs. Dawley, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell and Maj. Bonesteel.

Col. Carter and Chaplain Wheat left on Sept. 23 for a hunting trip in Canada. Maj. Dawley and Maj. Hodges are also moose hunting in the North woods. Gen. and Mrs. Matile of Plainfield, N.J., parents of Mrs. Griswold, are guests of Maj. and Mrs. Griswold. Gen. Crozier spent the week-end at West Point. Mrs. Carter entertained recently at a tea for Mrs. Pierrepont, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. La Roche.

Miss Schuyler gave a luncheon at her home in Highland Falls on Sept. 23, to celebrate her birthday. Among the guests from West Point were Mrs. Sladen, Miss Betsy Sladen and Col. Willcox.

Maj. and Mrs. Waltz gave a dinner before the hop on Sept. 21 for Majs. and Mmes. Kemble, Hines, Herman and Anderson, Capts. and Mmes. Hocker, Small and Conklin.

Mrs. Barton Yount and her little son from Washington spent the week-end with Maj. and Mrs. Griswold. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake's luncheon guests on Sept. 20 were Mr. Arnold Brunner and Mr. Gehron of New York. Mrs. Wheat is spending a few weeks at Atlantic City. Mrs. E. R. Stuart and Miss Mary Stuart returned to Washington on Sept. 24 after spending the summer at West Point.

Miss Peggy Addoms, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Griswold, will enter Vassar this fall.

Col. and Mrs. Carter gave a tea on Sept. 20 for Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, who have been at West Point for a few days since their return from Europe. Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Wilson poured and assisting the hostess were Mmes. Laflamme, Wheat, Card and La Roche.

Maj. and Mrs. Kimball gave a dinner on Sept. 21, their guests being Majs. and Mmes. Catron, Nichols, Bagby, Bonesteel, Newcomer, H. B. Lewis and Capt. Joiner. Mrs. MacMillan and daughter, Louise, have returned to the post after spending the summer with Col. and Mrs. Ladd.

Capt. and Mrs. Crampton Jones have as their guest Mrs. Jones's aunt, Miss Hawkins. Mrs. Carter was the luncheon guest of Miss Bigelow at "The Squirrels" on Sept. 23. Dr. Bland Mitchell of New York preached the sermon at the cadet chapel on Sunday, in the absence of Chaplain Wheat.

Visitors at the post on Sept. 25 were Col. Mauro Cándano of the Mexican army and Señores José Brana and Fernando Noriega of Mexico. They were shown around the post by Maj. Neyland and Mr. Asensio. Fred Sladen, jr., and Frederick Reynolds have returned to Pawling School. Guy Holt is entering the freshman class at Yale this week.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Sept. 22, 1923.

The first social event of the season, as reckoned by the beginning of the new class at the Army War College, was a reception, which took place on Sept. 14. The receiving line was headed by Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, commandant, the assistant commandant and Mrs. George S. Simonds, and the faculty, with their wives. The presentations were made by Lt. Col. Henry Gibbins, executive officer.

Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Miss Betty G. Kilbourne and Master Charles E. Kilbourne, jr., have returned from their summer trip in the mountains of Maryland. Mrs. William P. Kitts entertained at luncheon at the club, in compliment to Mrs. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Mrs. William Pence and Mrs. E. Fuller. This was Mrs. McGlachlin's first visit to friends on the post since her departure for Michigan last June.

Col. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds on Sept. 21 had as a dinner guest Miss Ruth Burt. Later Miss Burt attended the reception at the Army War College Club. Misses Helene and Mildred Gowen have been spending a week with the Misses Fiske, daughters of Gen. Harold B. Fiske, at Camp Meade, Md., before returning to Notre Dame Seminary, Md.

Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Lewis have as their house guests Capt. Lewis's father, Mr. W. P. Lewis, and Mrs. Lewis, who are stopping here for a few days, en route to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Hanson E. Ely and her two younger children arrived on Sept. 16 and are being cordially welcomed by the post.

Col. William P. Wooten and Mrs. Wooten gave a dinner party preceding the reception at the club. Their guests were Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick, Capt. and Mrs. Milton O. Boone and Miss Isabel Clay. Col. and Mrs. Wooten later took their guests to the reception.

Col. G. O. Cress, commanding the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., spent a few days on the post as house guest of Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Lewis. Col. Cress later will attend a convention at Atlantic City before returning to his station.

Mrs. Parker Hitt and Mrs. George Grunert have returned from their visit to New York.

Lt. Floyd L. Parks, who has been traveling in Europe since early in July, has just returned and has been stopping with the bachelors at Building C. He leaves to-day for Yale University, where he will take a post-graduate course. Lt. Parks was formerly aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr.

Mdsn. Yates Stirling, 3d, is spending his annual vacation with his uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne. Mdsn. Stirling is the son of Capt. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., who is on duty on the Pacific coast.

Col. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick and the Misses Dade and Peggy Embick paid their post friends a brief farewell visit during the week. They leave this month for the Philippines, sailing from San Francisco.

Mr. William D. Lewis, young brother of Capt. P. W. Lewis, has been staying with Capt. and Mrs. Lewis until his return to the Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining, N.Y.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 20, 1923.

Cdr. and Mrs. James M. Doyle were tea hosts for sixteen at the Polo Club, in honor of Cdr. and Mrs. James Randall. Gen. and Mrs. Douglas MacArthur gave a dinner on Aug. 16, complimenting Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Omar Bundy.

Mrs. Robert J. Halpin gave a miscellaneous shower and bridge party at her home in Fort McKinley on Aug. 18, honoring Miss Annie Laurie Hamilton, whose engagement to Lt. Wesley T. Guest was recently announced.

Capt. and Mrs. Allan Johnson entertained at a bridge-supper at their quarters at Fort McKinley on Aug. 15 for Capts. and Mmes. J. H. Lawrence, Joseph E. Schillo, Clyde Kelly, C. H. Bragg, Capts. Harry M. Andrews, W. A. Platts, Lts. and Mmes. A. S. Willis, J. A. King, George C. Wynne, Edgar A. Jarman, Mrs. Wilbur McCleary and Miss Ione Sutherland.

Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Craig gave a bridge-supper at Fort McKinley on Aug. 17. Among the guests were Mmes. E. P. Wolfe, G. R. Tressel, Majs. and Mmes. William G. McKay, M. W. Hall, Capts. and Mmes. A. W. Drew, L. F. Putnam, H. W. Kinderman, Harry R. Melton and Lt. and Mrs. H. Greeno.

The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Laurence D. Talbot this week, and the Wednesday Morning Bridge Club was entertained by Mrs. Harry Cullins at Fort McKinley.

Mrs. Noyes, wife of Maj. E. A. Noyes, and her mother, Mrs. L. Hamlin, sailed for China recently and expect to tour for several weeks.

Col. J. D. Hess entertained at dinner for fifteen guests at the Army and Navy Club on Aug. 17.

Mrs. R. E. Frye gave a little party at her home in Fort McKinley, in celebration of her son Donald's fourth birthday anniversary.

Col. and Mrs. George W. England gave an informal progressive dinner at their quarters in Fort McKinley on Aug. 14, in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Henry E. Eames. Other guests were Cols. and Mmes. Hubert A. Allen, James M. Kennedy, John A. Wagner, Edward H. Andres, Col. George Blakely, Mrs. Amos B. Shattuck and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Burke.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 18, 1923.

Mrs. James L. Neston and Miss Sarah Neston, who were guests of Mrs. W. Judson King, Brentwood Apts., have left for a short stay in New York before returning to their home, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. W. T. H. Galliford and baby and Mrs. J. B. Lindsay, Mrs. Galliford's mother, have left for Quantico to join Capt. Galliford. Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine and her mother, Mrs. O. V. Smith, who have been spending the summer in Staunton, Va., will return to their home in Portsmouth the latter part of the week.

That the minstrel show at the auditorium, Naval Base, Sept. 14, was a complete success was attested to by the enthusiastic applause from the large audience present. From the unique beginning, when John J. Hajnos, the Navy's strong man, brought in a huge box in which were packed the end men, until the final curtain everything was really professional in its finish. The song "Oh, Daddy," by Carnes, assisted by Miss Bee Cullen, was perhaps the hit of the evening. Miss Cullen also gave an Oriental dance. Walsh sang "Wonderful One," and Mrs. John rendered several solos. The Naval Base quartet made their last appearance, much to the sorrow of everyone who has heard them, as Foster of the Marine Corps has been transferred. Special credit is due the Musicians' School, the entire chorus being made up of its members. The entertainment concluded with feats of strength by John Hajnos.

As a result of the victory over the air station on Sept. 13, by a score of 12-2 in the fourth game of the first "Little World Series" ever staged at the base, the receiving barracks succeeded to a clear title as champions of the 5th Naval District for 1923. Lt. Cdr. Henry T. Settle and Manager Van Nalter are being congratulated for the fine, clean sportsmanship and real baseball that have made this season so successful.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Roger G. Welles have arrived at the base and are occupying the commandant's home.

Rear Adm. Henry J. Ziegemeier was a guest at the weekly luncheon of the Lions' Club at

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the Y.M.C.A. last week and asked its co-operation in perfecting a Navy Day program for this vicinity.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell entertained at dinner at their home, Naval Base, on Sept. 15 in honor of Adm. and Mrs. Roger E. Welles. Covers were laid for Chaplain and Mrs. J. B. Frazier, Cdr. and Mrs. Wilbert Smith, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly and Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Guy E. Baker. Mrs. E. A. Brown and daughter have left for Newport to join Lt. Brown. Mrs. Herbert E. Kays, who has been on a short visit to Washington, has returned to her home, Naval Base.

Adm. Roger E. Welles was an honor guest at the Lions' Club last week, and was introduced to the club by Adm. Henry J. Ziegemeier. In his address he stressed the necessity for the co-operation of the citizens of this vicinity with the Navy and the importance of the Navy in peace as well as in war. He praised the Lions for their co-operation with the Navy to bring about better friendship between the Service and civilians.

Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, who has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, Orange, N.J., has returned to her home in Larchmont.

Lt. Cdr. Herbert E. Kays, who has been stationed at the base for some time, will sail Oct. 5 for the West coast, where he has been ordered for duty. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Kays and family. Mrs. Frank R. Hastie and little son, who have been guests of the Misses De Witt at their home, Virginia Beach, for the summer, have left for New York for a short visit before returning to Fort Bliss to join Capt. Hastie.

Capt. Halligan of the U.S.S. Detroit entertained at luncheon on Sept. 14 for Adm. and Mrs. Roger E. Welles and Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Yarnell.

Mrs. W. W. Old, who has been spending the summer in the Virginia mountains, has returned to her home, Freemason street. Maj. and Mrs. Elmore B. Gray, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Cheatham, Willoughby Beach, have left for Lansing, Mich., where Maj. Gray will be instructor in military science at the Michigan Military State School. Mdsn. Benjamin Glass is spending a few days with friends in Norfolk. Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge and daughter, Mrs. Asher A. Howell, and little son have returned to their home, Stockley Garden, after several weeks in Waynesboro, Va.

Chaplain J. T. Casey was a dinner host at Pine Beach Hotel on Sept. 10 in honor of Lt. and Mrs. T. L. Nash. Other guests were Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Grattan C. Dichman, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. M. E. Harrison, Lt. and Mrs. J. M. Haines, Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle and Lt. and Mrs. E. B. Foster. Mrs. Jake Wells on Sept. 11 had a box party at the Academy of Music to witness "The Fool." Her guests were Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. M. E. Harrison, Chaplain J. T. Casey and Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Godwin.

Mrs. Monroe Kelly and children returned last week to the Naval Base, after spending some time at their country home near Williamsburg, Va. Mrs. John F. Marshall, Miss Elizabeth Marshall and John F. Marshall, 3d, have returned to their home, Redgate avenue, from Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Mrs. D. F. A. de Otte and Miss Ruth de Otte have returned to their home, Crescent Apts., after a visit to Virginia Beach. Capt. de Otte has returned from a two weeks' visit to Cape May. Capt. Lester T. Gayle, jr., who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Gayle, at their home, Portsmouth, has returned to Denver, Colo. Capt. Robert Gayle, who has also been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Gayle, has returned to Camp Meade.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 16, 1923.

Mrs. Darwin Lackland on Sept. 5 gave an informal at home in her quarters, complimenting Mrs. Lawrence Lee, of Montgomery, Ala., who is the house guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles T. C. Buckner. Assisting Mrs. Lackland in receiving and serving were Mmes. C. C. Culver, C. B. Bubb and Walter Dabney. There were seventy-five guests present.

Mrs. R. D. Briggs and Mrs. Morris Berman on Sept. 11 were joint hostesses to the Tuesday Bridge Club at the Aviation Club. The players included Mmes. Hickman, Bubb, Lynd, Frederick, Heffley, Phillips, Carr, Davidson, Gaffney, Larson, Skemp, Howard, Billingsley, Dayton, Moor, F. M. Hopkins, H. V. Hopkins, Burt, Holland, Giffin, Cannon and Smith, and Miss Hall of Dallas.

Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Davis left Sept. 6 for their new station at Fort Riley, Kas., after having spent their leave with Mrs. Davis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Kulmus. They will visit Kansas City for a few days en route.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis J. Fortier and baby are guests of Capt. Fortier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fortier, and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Fox. En route to Capt. Fortier's new station at Camp Hoyle, they will visit relatives and friends in New Orleans.

Capt. and Mrs. A. F. W. MacManus and son Watson, Miss Mary Catherine Kemper, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Bogle and three children have returned from a ten days' visit in Rockport.

Lt. and Mrs. Lowell M. Riley entertained at a dinner party at the Country Club on Sept. 8 for sixteen guests.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, commander of the 8th Corps Area, who has begun his annual tactical inspection of the military posts of his command, left Sept. 9 for Fort Sill. Gen. Lewis was accompanied by his aid, Lt. R. E. Moore, and Col. John F. Preston, chief of staff.

Maj. and Mrs. C. C. Cresson were among the San Antonians who went to Galveston to attend the meeting of the Loyal Legion. Mrs. Cresson was the soloist of the occasion, and she confined her selections to numbers by American composers. The meetings were attended by about 4,000, and among the Army officers present were Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone and Col. R. Harrison.

Mrs. E. D. Scott and Miss Florence M. Scott of Fort Sam Houston arrived in New York Sept. 12 from an extended visit abroad.

Maj. and Mrs. Emmett Addis have returned from a six weeks' visit in the City of Mexico.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Poore on Sept. 14 gave a dinner party at the Argonne Heights Officers' Club, honoring Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds.

Lt. and Mrs. Karl B. Schilling left Sept. 16 for San Francisco, whence they will sail for Lt. Schilling's new station in the Philippines.

The Army and Civilian Club entertained at luncheon on Sept. 13. Miss Marian Morgan left, Sept. 17 to enter the Sacred Heart College, St. Louis.

Miss Anna Elizabeth Clem, daughter of Maj. Gen. John L. Clem, is the guest of her grandfather, Mr. Dan Sullivan.

Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone of Fort Sam Houston was one of the principal speakers at a luncheon of the San Antonio Traffic Club, which was given at the Gunter Hotel Sept. 12. Gen. Malone spoke of the importance of traffic in the building of cities, and reviewed history to show instances where cities had fallen into decay when traffic had turned in other directions.

The officers and ladies of Kelly Field gave a dance at the Officers' Club on Sept. 14. The officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston entertained at dancing Sept. 14.

The 12th Field Artillery defeated its ancient enemy, the 15th Field Artillery, in a baseball game on Labor Day, the score being 2 to 1. The 12th made its first run on an error and a hit, while the second run was the result of two straight clean hits. The lone score made by the 15th Field Artillery was the result of a home run by De Vault. Jimmy Brought pitched for the 12th, while Holmes, the star twirler of the former league leaders, was on the mound for the 15th.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 15, 1923.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ira D. Haynes, who have been for several years at Fort Scott and have a host of friends in San Francisco, left the post Sept. 10 and established themselves in their new home on Marcela avenue, San Francisco.

The Presidio Women's Club on Sept. 14 gave a bridge party, at which they entertained the officers of the post and their wives, as well as civilian friends. There were approximately 150 guests present. Mrs. Frederick Manley and Mrs. Harry Jordan were official hostesses. Following bridge a buffet supper was served.

Mrs. Thomas Limbocker, wife of Capt. Limbocker, 11th Cav., is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham, at the Presidio.

Misses Sara and Mary Webb on Sept. 14 were joint hostesses at a bridge-luncheon at their home at Fort McDowell. Their guests were thirty or more Army and Navy maids and matrons from Fort McDowell, the Presidio and Alcatraz.

Col. and Mrs. Kensey J. Hampton, who are leaving the Presidio for Col. Hampton's new station at Washington, D.C., were honor guests at a dinner party, given by Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Holt and Miss Eva Robinson at the Robinson home in San Francisco on Sept. 11.

Troops of the 30th Infantry, stationed at the Presidio, Coast Artillery troops and Engineer troops from Fort Scott, paraded in the Admission Day procession in San Francisco Sept. 10. The troops from the Presidio were commanded by Maj. W. G. Weaver and those from Fort Scott by Maj. C. W. Waller. Brig. Gen. H. D. Todd commanded the Regular Army contingent.

A regimental review of the troops of the Coast Defenses of San Francisco, followed by an inspection of pitched shelter tents in regimental camp formation, was held at Fort Winfield Scott, Sept. 15. Maj. C. W. Waller, C.A.C., commanded the troops.

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn on Sept. 14 arrived in San Francisco on the U.S.A.T. Cambrai, en route to his new station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

CHICAGO SERVICE NOTES.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10, 1923.

Col. Watson has received orders that will take him and Mrs. Watson permanently to Boston. Maj. and Mrs. Wood are spending a month's leave in Virginia. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Bell are moving to the Beldon on the North Side.

On a recent trip to Camp Custer Gen. Hale had as guests Col. and Mrs. Smith and Maj. and Mrs. Smith.

Lt. Cowles is taking a year's course at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Ham returned from a three weeks' visit with her mother in Indianapolis, and has moved her family to a new apartment in Chicago. Col. McCloskey has returned from a successful fishing trip in Wisconsin. Maj. Rice will make a trip to Detroit by airplane, to represent the Army Dental Corps at the meeting of the U.S. Dental Association.

The friends of Mrs. Clark are sorry to learn of her prolonged illness, necessitating her removal from a Chicago hospital to the one at Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Littlejohn is spending the fall at Hartford, Conn., where Maj. Littlejohn will join her later. Lt. William Bennett is visiting Chicago.

Maj. and Mrs. Lewis and family have taken a suite at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Maj. Lewis is a graduate of this year's class of the War College at Washington. Maj. Kern has arrived for duty with the Organized Reserves and Col. Sykes for duty with the A.G. Dept. Mrs. Santschi was a recent visitor to Chicago, en route to Fort Leavenworth to join her husband.

Mr. Theodore Stritzinger has returned from the Fort Sheridan Hospital. Mr. Tom Harker has gone to Wisconsin to school, and Mr. Fred Stritzinger left for Shadman's, in Washington. Both boys are preparing for West Point.

Among those on the reviewing stand at the benefit for the policemen were Maj. Gen. Hale, Cols. and Mmes. Rutherford and Smith, Majs. and Mmes. Meister and Guerin, Col. Ely and Majs. Musser and Hollock.

Having spent the summer in Washington, Mrs. Graham and Violet are spending a week with Col. Graham, en route to San Francisco, where Mrs. Graham will place her daughter in school. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Smith entertained at the University Club for Mrs. Myers of Guantanamo, Cuba.

Gen. Hale on Sept. 19 entertained at the University Club, followed by a theater party, in honor of Cdr. and Mrs. Evans of the Navy.

Mrs. Graff, who was instrumental in the formation of the Army Dancing Club of Chicago, and who left a few weeks ago to visit Col. and Mrs. Chappelear in Manila, stopping en route in Japan, has not been heard from, nor has she replied to cablegrams sent to her by her family. Fear for her safety is expressed by her many Army friends. The Army Dancing Club will open formally at the Chicago Beach Hotel on Oct. 6.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Pacific Side, Aug. 4, 1923.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenworthy entertained the Fort Amador Bridge Club July 10. Mrs. Porter is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Payne.

Gen. Babbitt was a dinner host July 12 to Adm. and Mrs. Cole, Gov. and Mrs. Morrow, Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis, Cdr. and Mrs. Manly, Mmes. Dwight Morrow, Bertolette and Col. Ennis.

Maj. and Mrs. Sumner of Quarry Heights gave a bridge-supper on July 12 for Cols. and Mmes. Totten, Pyle, Brooke, Nugent, Lambdin, Maj. and Mrs. Smith, Capts. and Mmes. Wilkinson, Black, Eckels, Mmes. Bottom, Arnold, Miss Lambdin, Cols. Harris, Wheeler and Bottoms.

Miss Anne Morrow was guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Cole on board the U.S.S. Rochester on July 13. Mrs. Roger Brook honored Mrs. Fairchild with a luncheon and bridge July 13. Covers were laid for thirteen. Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis presided at a dinner for Adm. and Mrs. Cole, Col. and Mrs. Tracy, Capts. and Mmes. Cage and Jeffers, Capt. and Mrs. Rodman of Fort Clayton were dinner hosts to twenty-six. Mrs. Turner of Fort Clayton was hostess at a three-table bridge July 13.

Capt. and Mrs. Young entertained Cols. and Mmes. Johnson, Lambdin, Lt. and Mrs. McNary and Miss Lambdin at dinner before the Fort Clayton hop. Maj. and Mrs. Watson gave a hop supper for Capt. and Mrs. Voege, Lt. and Mrs. Gardyne, Miss Shimp, Maj. Whitten and Capt. Morris.

Lt. and Mrs. Yoder of Corozal gave a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel for Lts. and Mmes. Seybold, Woodbury, Caffey, Boatner and Lt. Cothran. Capt. and Mrs. Fisher of Corozal were hosts at a bridge-supper for Col. and Mrs. Fairchild, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Maj. Elliott and Lt. Young. Mrs. Patterson was guest of honor at a luncheon for eight, given by Mrs. Prather on July 14. Capt. Irwin honored Cdr. and Mrs. Patterson with a dinner July 15. Covers were laid for ten.

Capt. Hinds, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hinds were dinner hosts on July 16 to Cols and Mmes. McBride, Nugent, Cdrs. and Mmes. Patterson, Manly, Messrs. and Mmes. Graham and Montgomery, Mrs. Bertolette, Cdrs. Tolfree and Collins.

Capt. and Mrs. Cage gave a dinner in honor of Adm. and Mrs. Cole. Covers were laid for eight. The Corozal Morning Bridge Club met with Mrs. Matson July 17. Cdr. and Mrs. Patterson were guests of honor at a luncheon, given at the Union Club by Mr. Farnsworth.

Col. and Mrs. Hamilton were hosts at a bridge-supper for twenty-eight guests on July 17. Mmes. Patterson and Jessop were honor guests at a luncheon for ten, given by Mrs. Montgomery. Adm. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Hinds, Maj. and Mrs. Davis, Mmes. Jeffers, Morris, Miss Irwin, Gen. Babbitt and Lt. Miller were dinner guests of Capt. Irwin.

Mrs. Fisher of Corozal was hostess at a three-table bridge on July 18. Capt. and Mrs. Ball of Corozal were hosts a a bridge-supper given for Col. and Mrs. Fairchild, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Majs. Elliott and Harmon. Capt. and Mrs. Manly gave a bridge-supper for twenty July 18, honoring Cdr. and Mrs. Patterson.

Mrs. Watson of Fort Clayton was hostess at a bridge-luncheon for forty. Gen. Babbitt gave a dinner on July 19 for Capt. and Mrs. Cage, Maj. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Strotz, Cdr. Tolfree and Lt. Starr.

Mrs. Terrell returned to Quarry Heights on July 23, after several months spent in the States. Jeanne Terrell, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Terrell, asked several friends in July 24 to celebrate her tenth birthday anniversary.

Cdr. and Mrs. Manky gave a supper for Cols. and Mmes. Totten, Morris, Capts. and Mmes. Hinds and Jeffers, Mmes. Bertolette, Kauffman and Mr. Reed on July 26. Cdr. and Mrs. Hinds were dinner hosts to Cdrs. and Mmes. Woods, Manly, Ashbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer, Mmes. Bertolette, Kauffman, and Capt. Enoch, U.S.N. Adm. and Mrs. Dalton were honor guests at a reception given by the officers of the U.S.S. Rochester on July 27. In the receiving line were Adms. and Mmes. Dalton, Cole, Capt. Cage, Cdrs. Shafroth and Collins.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodruff of Quarry Heights on July 27 were dinner hosts to Cdr. and Mrs. Weems, Capt. and Mrs. Bogman, Misses Dorothy Drew, Helen Drew, Cdr. Tolfree and Lt. White. Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong of Fort Amador gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jones and Mr. Murphy.

Miss Ella Miles Beckham of Fort Amador gave a hop-supper for Lt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Misses McBride, Tatum, Geary, Irwin, Herring, Kenworthy, Lts. Starr, Watters, Mitchell, Fonvielle, Kelly, Ens. Jarrett and Schmidt. Maj. and Mrs. Harrison of Corozal gave a dinner for twelve on July 28. Maj. and Mrs.

Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. Goldthwaite and Col. Leisenring were dinner guests of Mrs. Haight at the Union Club on July 29.

Mrs. Ball entertained the Corozal Bridge Club on July 30. Capt. and Mrs. Rutledge were hosts to the Fort Amador Bridge Club Aug. 1. Cdr. and Mrs. Ryden and children returned from a visit to the States on Aug. 1. Miss Phyllis Irwin was a bridge-te', hostess for sixteen.

Capt. and Mrs. Dillon of Corozal entertained Capts. and Mmes. Ackerman, Fisher, Winslow, Lt. and Mrs. Caffey, Miss Ladue and Col. Ladue at a bridge-supper. Gen. Babbitt entertained ten guests at dinner on Aug. 2. Capt. and Mrs. Bogman were bridge and dinner hosts to Capts. and Mmes. Woodruff, Winslow, Fisher, Misses Drew, Helen Drew, Maj. Elliott and Lt. Young.

Col. and Mrs. Brook honored Col. and Mrs. Morris with a dinner for sixteen guests. The Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Davis arrived on Aug. 4, and were guests of Col. Wheeler for a few days. Cols. and Mmes. Canby and Smithers spent a few days on the isthmus while the Grant was in the harbor.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 14, 1923.

Gen. and Mrs. Irwin entertained at a small dinner party in hono. of Gen. E. M. Lewis on Sept. 10. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Tyner, Col. Butner, Col. and Mrs. Whaley and Col. Preston.

Mrs. Pemberton of Post Field on Sept. 11 was hostess at a bridge-tea, complimenting Mrs. Adair. Her guests were Mmes. Ward, Reynolds, Engles, Soderholm, Cheston, Starrett and Carr.

Capt. and Mrs. Adair have been staying with Capt. and Mrs. Soderholm for a few days, before leaving for their new station at Camp Benning. Mrs. T. G. Lanphier left Sunday, with one of her small sons, to spend a few months in San Francisco.

Lt. T. E. Moore is at the hospital, convalescing from an attack of bronchitis. Lt. E. Conant underwent an operation for tonsilitis on Sept. 14. Mrs. C. A. Bennett arrived Saturday from Colorado.

Lt. H. Hester entertained informally at his quarters on Sept. 11. His guests included Maj. and Mrs. C. Hayes, Capts. and Mmes. Jay, Ratay, Ross, Miss Irwin, Capt. Easterbrook, Lts. Hall and Moore.

Maj. W. W. Vaughn and his bride returned from New York last week and will live at the old post. Mrs. Vaughn was formerly Mrs. Frances French Jennings of New York.

Mrs. Cheston gave a bridge-tea on Sept. 6, her guests including Mmes. Clendenin, Jenkins, Pemberton, Adair, Ward, Soderholm, Starrett, Engles, Barnett and Carr.

Capt. R. W. Yates gave an informal party at his new quarters on Sept. 12. Lt. and Mrs. H. Gaston, with their two children, on Sept. 9 left for Philadelphia, to be away several months.

The golf course, which has been deserted on account of the hot weather, is beginning to attract golf enthusiasts, among those being Capt. and Mrs. Hibbs, who have recently returned from a motor trip to California. Maj. Horowitz and Maj. Hyatt were bridge guests of Lt. and Mrs. R. Donaldson on Sunday.

A large bag of doves was the successful outcome of the hunting party on Sept. 8. The party included Maj. and Mrs. Wyche, Capt. and Mrs. Wogan and Capt. Watkins.

Mrs. W. F. Jones was hostess at a delightful bridge-tea on Friday, in compliment to Mrs. Joan Irwin. Her guests were Mmes. Craig, Barnes, Downs, O'Hare, Kennedy, Sheetz, Gandy, Jay, Sothern and Misses Droop and Irwin.

Maj. and Mrs. R. Paddock returned from St. Louis last week. Capt. and Mrs. O. Marston enjoyed a picnic in the woods with a few of their friends on Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. A. M. Whaley on Sept. 15 left for the East, to be gone indefinitely. Col. Whaley will be under treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Clendenin will occupy their quarters at the old post temporarily. Col. J. F. Preston spent a few days here to inspect the 20th Infantry.

Among the recent arrivals are Col. and Mrs. J. S. Herron, Majs. and Mmes. E. P. Parker, L. A. Craig, G. W. Sliney, F. H. Gallup, Capts. and Mmes. H. B. Dawson, O. M. Moore, E. M. Peckinpaugh, W. R. Gruber, E. Busch, Lt. Cols. and Mmes. T. P. Bernard, E. R. W. McCabe, C. H. Muller, Majs. and Mmes. R. Talbot, E. M. Watson, P. L. Thurber and Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Bledsoe.

A committee to draw up the by-laws and constitution of a club, which will further athletic activities, has been formed, with Maj. W. F. Jones as chairman, Maj. R. Hyatt representative of golf, Maj. J. Burr representative of tennis, and Capt. J. C. Butner, jr., representative of hunting, fishing and trap-shooting. The aim of the club will be to create interest in these sports, and it should prove an asset to the post life.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

F. A. J. asks: A retired enlisted man wishes to make his home in Canada or other foreign country. How and to whom does he apply for permission?

Answer: Apply to The Adjutant General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D.C.

W. M. T. asks: What Infantry troops are stationed in Alaska, and about how many?

Answer: The following Infantry troops are stationed at Anchorage, Alaska: Hdqrs.; 7th Inf., Co. G; and at Chilkoot Barracks: Hdqrs.; 7th Inf., 2d Bn., less Cos. G and H.

DISABLED VETERAN.—(1) From the data contained in your letter you are entitled to travel pay from place of discharge as an officer to place of prior enlistment as an enlisted man. File your claim with the General Accounting Office, Military Division, Washington, D.C.

(2) The distance from Stamford, Conn., to Fort Meade, S.D., is 1,916 miles.

(3) Yes.

H. C. J. asks: What is the length of time a warrant officer has to serve before being placed on the retired list, and does double time count toward retirement for him.

Answer: Army laws and regulations governing the retirement of commissioned officers of the Regular Army apply equally to warrant officers. In case double time was earned prior to the discontinuance of this time, it would count towards retirement.

J. S. W. O.—(1) The six months' gratuity pay is based on base and longevity pay, and any other item of pay to which he may be entitled on day of death.

(2) This question can only be answered by the Veterans Bureau, Washington, D.C. Suggest that you communicate with this bureau.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The widow of a sergeant of Philippine Scouts claims the amount equal to six months of her husband's pay pursuant to the act of Dec. 17, 1919, which is limited to and applicable only to the personnel of the Regular Army. Upon a review of the decisions and statutes establishing the place of the Philippine Scouts in the Military Establishment: Held that they are a part of the Regular Army existing by virtue of, and subject to, the limitations of special statutes, and are within the general laws applicable to the Regular Army only when the extension to them of the general laws is not inconsistent with the statutes specially applicable to them, and that the same reasons exist for providing for the families and dependents of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts who die in the Service as to those of the Regular Army proper. Accordingly the claim is allowed. (Sept. 10, 1923.)

The act of June 10, 1922, supersedes any provision in prior acts for the assimilation of the pay of commissioned warrant officers and limits the pay of a commissioned warrant officer with less than six years' commissioned service to the pay of the first period. (Sept. 12, 1923.)

THE UNITED STATES FLEET

Admiral R. E. Coontz, Commander-in-Chief.

Corrected to Sept. 26.

U.S. FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Adm. Robert E. Coontz, Commander-in-Chief; flagship, Seattle, at San Pedro, Calif.

SCOUTING FLEET.

Vice Adm. N. A. McCully, commander.

Antares, Newport, R.I.
Arkansas, Newport to sea.
Bainbridge, Newport, R.I.
Barry, Newport to sea Sept. 17.
Billingsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bobolink, en r. Hampton Rds.
Brazos, Boston, Mass.
Breck, Newport, R.I.
Bridgeport, Newport, R.I.
Bridge, Constantinople.
Brooks, Newport to sea.
Bruce, Newport, R.I.
Case, Newport, R.I.
Chas. Ausburne, Newport, R.I.
Chewink, New London, Conn.
Childs, Newport, R. I.
Coghlan, Newport, R.I.
Converse, Newport, R.I.
Dale, Philadelphia, Pa.
Delaware, Boston, Mass.
Denebola, Constantinople.
Florida, Newport, R.I.
Flusser, Newport, R.I.
Fox, Newport, R.I.
Gilmer, Newport, R.I.
Goff, Newport to sea.
Hatfield, Newport, R.I.
Hopkins, Newport, R.I.
Humphreys, Norfolk, Va.
Isherwood, Norfolk, Va.
J. K. Paulding, Newport to sea.
Kane, Newport to sea.
King, Newport, R.I.
Lamson, Newport, R.I.
Langley, Norfolk, Va.
Lardner, Newport, R.I.
Lark, Newport, R.I.
Mahan, Newport, R.I.
Mallard, Newport, R.I.
Maury, Newport, R.I.
McFarland, Boston, Mass.
Mercy, Philadelphia, Pa.
North Dakota, Norfolk, Va.
Osborne, Newport, R.I.
Overton, New York Yard.
Owl, Hampton Roads, Va.
Preston, Newport, R.I.
Proteus, Norfolk, Va.
Putnam, Boston, Mass.
Quail, Canal Zone.
Rail, Norfolk, Va.
Rappahannock, N.Y. Yard.
Reid, New York, N.Y.
Reuben James, Newport, R.I.
Robin, Norfolk, Va.
Sandpiper, Newport, R.I.
Sands, Newport, R.I.
Sharkey, Newport, R.I.
Shawmut, Newport, R.I.
Sturtevant, Boston, Mass.
Swan, Portsmouth, N.H.
Teal, Hampton Roads to sea.
Toucey, Norfolk, Va.
Utah, Boston, Mass.
Vestal, Newport, R.I.
Vireo, en r. Hampton Roads.
Williamson, Newport to sea.
Worden, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Boston, Mass.
Wyoming, New York, N.Y.

BATTLE FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Adm. S. S. Robison, Cdr.-in-Chf.; flagship, California.

Vice Adm. H. A. Wiley, commander of Battleship Divisions.

Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

Altair, San Diego, Calif.
Arctic, San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 9.
Arizona San Pedro, Calif.
Aroostook, Mare Island, Calif.
Brant, San Diego, Calif.
Burns, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
California, San Pedro, Calif.
Charleston, Bremerton, Wash.
Chase, San Diego, Calif.
Chauncey, aground off Point Arguello, Calif.
Corry, San Diego, Calif.
Cuyama, San Diego, Calif.
Delphy, aground off Point Arguello, Calif.
Farenholt, San Diego, Calif.
Farragut, San Diego, Calif.
Farquhar, San Diego, Calif.
Fuller, aground off Point Arguello, Calif.
Gannet, Mare Island, Calif.
Hull, San Diego, Calif.
Idaho, San Francisco, Calif.
Jason, Mare Island, Calif.
J. F. Burnes, San Diego, Calif.
Kanawha, Mare Island, Calif.
Kennedy, San Diego, Calif.
Kidder, San Diego, Calif.
Kingfisher, San Pedro, Calif.
Lapwing, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
La Vallette, San Diego, Calif.
Ludlow, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
Maryland, San Pedro, Calif.
Macdonough, San Diego, Calif.
McDermut, San Diego, Calif.
Marcus, San Diego, Calif.
Melville, San Diego, Calif.
Melvin, San Francisco, Calif.
Mervine, San Diego, Calif.
Mississippi, Bremerton, Wash.
Mullany, San Diego, Calif.
Necnes, Mare Island, Calif.
Nevada, San Pedro, Calif.
New Mexico San Pedro, Calif.
New York, Bremerton, Wash.
Nicholas, aground off Point Arguello, Calif.
Oklahoma, San Pedro, Calif.
Partridge, en r. San Diego.
Paul Hamilton, San Diego.
Pennsylvania, San Pedro, Calif.
Percival, San Francisco, Calif.
Procyon, San Pedro, Calif.
Prometheus, en r. San Pedro.
Relief, Mare Island, Calif.
Reno, San Diego, Calif.
Rigel, San Diego, Calif.
Robert Smith, Mare Island.
Selfridge, San Diego, Calif.
Shirk, San Diego, Calif.
Sloat, San Diego, Calif.
Somers, San Diego, Calif.
Sumner, San Diego, Calif.
S. P. Lee, aground off Point Arguello, Calif.
Stoddert, San Diego, Calif.
Tanager, Pearl Harbor to sea.
Tennessee, San Pedro, Calif.
Tern, San Pedro, Calif.
Texas, San Pedro, Calif.
Thompson, San Diego, Calif.
Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor to sea.
William Jones, San Diego.
Wood, San Diego, Calif.
Woodbury, aground off Point Arguello, Calif.
Yarborough, San Diego, Calif.
Young, aground off Point Arguello, Calif.
Zeilin, Bremerton, Wash.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Adm. Edwin A. Anderson, Cdr.-in-Chf.; flagship, Huron.

Abarenda, Yokohama, Japan.
Ajax, Cavite, P.I.
Asheville, Hong Kong, China.
Barker, en r. Shanghai, China.
Bittern, Tientsin, China.
Black Hawk Yokohama, Japan.
Borie, Yokohama to sea Sept. 21.
Elcano, Ichang, China.
Finch, Yokohama, Japan.
Ford, Hankow, China.
Gen. Alava, en r. Shanghai.
Hart, Cavite, P.I.
Helena, Amoy, China.
Hulbert, Yokohama, Japan.
Huron, en r. Shanghai, China.
Isabel, Shanghai, China.
J. D. Edwards, en r. Shanghai.
Monocacy, Wanshien, China.
Noa, en r. Shanghai, China.
Palos, Chung-king, China.
Pampanga, Canton, China.
Paul Jones, Hankow, China.
Peary, Hankow, China.
Pecos, Yokohama, Japan.
Pillsbury, Hankow, China.
Pope, Hankow, China.
Preble, Kobe to Shanghai.
Pruitt, Kobe to Shanghai.
Rizal, Woosung, China.
Sicard, Nagasaki, Japan.
Sacramento, Yokohama, Japan.
Smith-Thompson, Yokohama to Shanghai.
Stewart, en r. Shanghai.
Tracy, Yokohama to Shanghai.
Truxtun, Hankow, China.
Villalobos, Shanghai, China.
Wm. B. Preston, Kobe, Japan.
Wnipple, en r. Shanghai.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Vice Adm. P. Andrews, commander; flagship, Pittsburgh.

Bulmer, Smyrna, Turkey.
Edsall, Constantinople, Turkey.
Lawrence, Constantinople.
Litchfield, Constantinople.
McCormick, Constantinople.
MacLeish, Constantinople.
Parrott, Constantinople.
Pittsburgh, Rosyth, Scotland.
Simpson, Constantinople.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQDN.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Rear Adm. J. H. Dayton, Cdr.

Cleveland, in Canal Zone.
Denver, Coco Solo, C.Z.
Galveston, New York, N.Y.
Rochester, en r. Canal Zone.
Tacoma, Hampton Roads, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beaver, San Pedro, Calif.
Birmingham, Philadelphia, Pa.
Camden, New London, Conn.
Canopus, San Pedro, Calif.
Chicago, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
Colorado, Philadelphia, Pa.
Detroit, Hampton to Funchal, Madeira.
Hannibal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mayflower, Washington, D.C.
Milwaukee, in South Pacific waters.
Nokomis, New York Yard.
Omaha, Tacoma, Wash.
Pelican, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
Pensacola, Guam.
Pueblo, New York, N.Y.
R. L. Barnes, Guam.
Richmond, Buenos Ayres, Argentine.
Savannah, New London, Conn.
Scorpion, Constantinople.

NAVAL TRANSPORTS.

Argonne, San Francisco, Calif.
Beaufort, Norfolk, Va.
Capella, San Francisco, Calif.
Chaumont, New York Yard.
Gold Star, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henderson, Hampton Roads.
Houston, Mare Island, Calif.
Kittery, New York Yard.
Newport News, Pearl Harbor to San Francisco.
Nitro, Hampton Roads, Va.
Orion, Hampton Roads, Va.
Patoka, Hampton Roads, Va.
Pyro, en r. Pearl Harbor.
Ramapo, San Pedro, Calif.
Sapelo, en r. Gibraltar.
Sirius, Hampton Roads, Va.
Trinity, Charleston, S.C.
Vega, San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 19.

Unhealthy gums denoted by tenderness and bleeding

UNHEALTHY soil kills the best of wheat. Unhealthy gums kill the best of teeth. To keep the teeth sound keep the gums well. Watch for tender and bleeding gums. This is a symptom of Pyorrhea which afflicts *four out of five* people over forty.

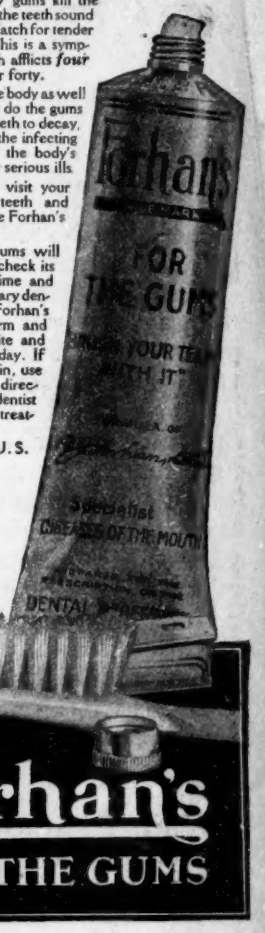
Pyorrhea menaces the body as well as the teeth. Not only do the gums recede and cause the teeth to decay, loosen and fall out, but the infecting Pyorrhea germs lower the body's vitality and cause many serious ills.

To avoid Pyorrhea, visit your dentist frequently for teeth and gum inspection. And use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's will keep the gums firm and healthy, the teeth white and clean. Start using it today. If gum shrinkage has set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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What I Think of Pelmanism

by

Judge Ben B. Lindsey

PELMANISM is a big, vital, significant contribution to the mental life of America. I have the deep conviction that it is going to strike at the very roots of individual failure, for I see in it a new power, a great driving force.

I first heard of Pelmanism while in England on war work. Sooner or later almost every conversation touched on it, for the movement seemed to have the sweep of a religious conviction. Men and women of every class and circumstance were acclaiming it as a new departure in mental training that gave promise of ending that *preventable* inefficiency which acts as a brake on human progress. Even in France I did not escape the word, for thousands of officers and men were *Pelmanizing* in order to fit themselves for return to civil life.

When I learned that Pelmanism had been brought to America by Americans for Americans, I was among the first to enroll. My reasons were two: first, because I have always felt that every mind needed regular, systematic and scientific exercise, and secondly, because I wanted to find out if Pelmanism was the thing that I could recommend to the hundreds who continually ask my advice in relation to their lives, problems and ambitions.

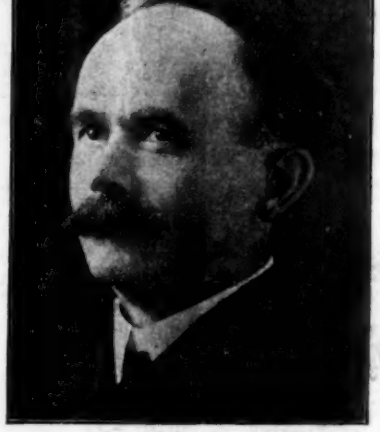
Failure is a sad word in any language, but it is peculiarly tragic here in America where institutions and resources join to put success within the reach of every individual. In the twenty years that I have sat on the bench of the Juvenile Court of Denver, almost every variety of human failure has passed before me in melancholy procession. By *failure* I do not mean the merely criminal mistakes of the individual, but the faults of training that keep a life from full development and complete expression.

Pelmanism the Answer

It is to these needs and these lacks that Pelmanism comes as an answer. The "twelve little gray books" are a remarkable achievement. Not only do they contain the discoveries that science knows about the mind and its workings, but the treatment is so simple that the truths may be grasped by anyone of average education.

In plain words, what Pelmanism has done is to take psychology out of the college and put it into harness for the day's work. It lifts great, helpful truths out of the back water and plants them in the living stream.

As a matter of fact, Pelmanism ought to be the beginning of education instead of a remedy for its faults. First of all, it teaches the science of self-realization; it makes the student *discover* himself; it acquaints him with his sleeping powers and shows him how to develop them. The method is *exercise*, not of the haphazard sort, but a steady, increasing kind that brings each hidden power to full strength without strain or break.



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

Judge Ben B. Lindsey is known throughout the whole modern world for his work in the Juvenile Court of Denver. Years ago his vision and courage lifted children out of the cruelties and stupidities of the criminal law, and forced society to recognize its duties and responsibilities in connection with the "citizens of tomorrow."

Pelmanism's Large Returns

The human mind is *not* an automatic device. It will *not* "take care of itself." Will power, originality, decision, resourcefulness, imagination, initiative, courage—these things are not gifts but results. Every one of these qualities can be developed by effort just as muscles can be developed by exercise. I do not mean by this that the individual can add to the brains that God gave him, but he can learn to make use of the brains that he has instead of letting them fall into flabbiness through disuse.

Other methods and systems that I have examined, while realizing the value of mental exercise, have made the mistake of limiting their efforts to the development of some single sense. What Pelmanism does is to consider the mind as a whole and treat it as a whole. It goes in for mental team play, training the mind as a unity.

Its big value, however, is the instructional note. Each lesson is accompanied by a work sheet that is really a progress sheet. The student goes forward under a teacher in the sense that he is followed through from first to last, helped, guided and encouraged at every turn by conscientious experts.

Pelmanism is no miracle. It calls for application. But I know of nothing that pays larger returns on an investment of one's spare time from day to day.

(Signed) BEN B. LINDSEY.

Note: As Judge Lindsey has pointed out, Pelmanism is neither an experiment nor a theory. For almost a quarter of a century it has been showing men and women how to lead happy, successful, well-rounded lives. 650,000 Pelmanists in every country on the globe are the guarantee of what Pelman training can do for *you*.

No matter what your own particular difficulties are — poor memory, mind wandering, indecision, timidity, nervousness or lack of personality — Pelmanism will show you the way to correct and overcome them. And on the positive side, it will uncover and develop qualities which you never dreamed existed in you. It will be of direct, tangible value to you in your business and social life. In the files at the Pelman Institute of America are hundreds of letters from successful Pelmanists telling how they doubled, trebled and even quadrupled their salaries, thanks to Pelman training.

How to Become a Pelmanist

"Scientific Mind Training" is the name of the absorbingly interesting booklet which tells about Pelmanism in detail. It is fascinating in itself with its wealth of original thought and clear observation, "Scientific Mind Training" makes an interesting addition to your library.

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A. & N. J., 9-29-23